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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

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DOUGLAS ABOLITION WAR UPON LINCOLN.—We suppose we need not repeat, though we do so most emphatically, that, as matters stand, we are for the election of neither Douglas nor Lincoln to the U. S. Senate. No power could compel us to vote, or advise our friends to vote, for either. So long as they keep their present positions, let the Americans of Illinois, standing aloof from both, elect to the Legislature as many of their own friends as possible, with a view to holding and effectually wielding the balance of power. This is our ground.

We have a few words to say, however, to those who have been persuaded that Douglas is a pro-slavery man and Lincoln an ultra-abolitionist. We have already exposed Douglas's scandalous abolition principles in regard to slavery in the Territories, principles even more obnoxious and offensive than the obnoxious and offensive ones of Lincoln upon the same subject, and now we propose to show how Douglas's immediate organ, his home organ, his mere mouth-piece, the Chicago Times, is trying to rally the abolitionists for Douglas and against Lincoln by parading and denouncing a bill once presented by Lincoln in Congress for the maintenance of Southern rights. Read the following from the Douglas mouth-piece of last Friday and mark with what ferocity the Little Giant causes his competitor to be denounced for having proposed Congressional legislation to secure the return of fugitive slaves to their masters:

We propose to ask the Republicans of Illinois—the men who regard the officers who catch fugitive slaves as "bloodhounds," as inhuman, unchristian savages—whether they would vote for a man to the Senate who is not only in favor of compelling officers to do that duty, but who has actually proposed to make them pay a fine of $1,000 for their hesitancy? We narrow the question down to the simple proposition whether they will vote to send a man to Congress who had ever proposed—even when the present fugitive slave was not in existence—to make it the duty of the Mayor, the members of the City Council, and the constables of a city of this Union, to hunt down all fugitive slaves who might enter their city, and whenever the jury, or trial by anybody, without examination, or any other than arbitrary proceeding, arrest such persons charged with being fugitive slaves, and deliver them to the person claiming them as such? We wish the Republicans of Illinois, particularly of Chicago, to say whether they will vote to send a man to Congress who proposed to make a law compelling the municipal authorities of any city in the United States to act as "slave catchers," as "bloodhounds, to run down and catch runaway negroes," who might be on their way to a land of freedom! Will the Republicans of Illinois vote to send a man to the United States Senate, who, in his place in Congress, proposed a law requiring the municipal authorities of two cities of the Union, under penalties, to "chase and seize and return to bondage any fugitive slave found in a land of liberty?" Will they vote to send a man to Congress who in his place in Congress, actually proposed a law compelling the mayors and magistrates, and other authorities of two cities of the Union, to perform a duty and discharge functions which were considered the acts which the Tribune declares would be "inhuman, unchristian, and an eternal disgrace to the character of the city?" and a duty so degrading and disgraceful to the office of mayor that it would be far preferable to abolish the office than "impose the duty?" Republicans of Illinois, will you vote for a man who proposed to add to the duties of the mayors of two cities of the Union the degrading duties of "bloodhounds"—"living dogs"—to capture fugitive slaves? Freemen of Chicago, will you vote for a man to the Congress who proposed a law making it the duty of the mayors of two of the cities of the United States to seize and capture negroes, and, without trial by jury or any examination, hand them over to such persons as might claim them? Will you vote for Abraham Lincoln if he ever proposed such a law in Congress?

Here the Douglas organ, referring to a bill presented several years ago by Mr. Lincoln in Congress, says that it contained this clause:

SEC. 3. That the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictions, are hereby empowered and required to provide active and efficient means to arrest, SECURE AND DELIVER TO THEIR OWNERS ALL FUGITIVE SLAVES ESCAPING INTO SAID DISTRICT.

And upon this the Douglas organ comments as follows:

There, gentlemen Republicans, is the proposition of Abraham Lincoln, made in the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1849, empowering and requiring the Mayors of the cities of Georgetown and Washington to act as "bloodhounds;" to hunt down men, women, and children who might be on their way to freedom, to compel that the mayors and constables of those two cities, in addition to their existing duties, should be "required to arrest all negroes and deliver them up to the persons claiming them, there forever extinguishing the "sacred right" of habeas corpus, and the trial by jury, which he makes so much as well as all other men, have been endowed by their Creator, the right to receive the fruits of their own labor, and of their own hands. Here is the record of his having introduced a bill to arrest all negroes, and to deliver them where they could receive and enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and requiring the mayors of those two cities to deliver such negroes up to their owners, to be dragged into slavery in bondage, in which they must labor not for their own benefit, or for the benefit of their owners, but for the benefit of their owners!

Republicans, look upon your candidate! Is his record consistent with your principles? Is it consistent with your interpretation of the Declaration of Independence, or of the equality of the races? Is it consistent with your ideas of humanity, Christianity, and freedom? Will you vote for the author of that proposition? We have not the slightest desire to see the official record of Mr. Lincoln's bill can do so by calling at the editorial rooms of this paper.

So we see, that, however strong a tendency Mr. Lincoln may have toward freesoilism, Douglas's immediate organ electioneers most furiously against him upon the ground of his being too much a pro-slavery man. To what Southern confidence then is Douglas entitled?

The opposition to the federal administration in New York are debating whether it is best to divide and fight or to unite and be beaten. Either course is a plain before them; they have only to choose between the two.—*Evening Gazette.*

That's a very clear and concise statement of an unquestionable truth. And what is true in New York is equally true in Ohio. Will the truth be properly appreciated in the latter State? Will the forces of the opposition consent, for the sake of harmonious action, to set their faces against all slavery agitation as decidedly as the Whig National Convention of 1852 did?

☞Hon. Charles E. Stuart, whose term as United States Senator from Michigan expires with the present Congress, has received the Democratic nomination for Governor, despite positive orders from Washington forbidding such action as an implied rebuke to the administration. Senator Stuart stood with Douglas all through the Lecompton struggle, and his course is approved by the mass of his party at home.

☞The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Erasmus D. Beach for Governor, and Chas. Thompson as Lieutenant Governor. Both of these gentlemen have been defeated before—Beach for the State Senate by free-soil votes, the first in 1849, and the latter in 1850; they now are good Buchanan men and of course go for Lecompton.

☞An English heiress has married a Spanish bull-fighter. This may encourage some of our young fellows to turn bull-fighters. We don't know that the sport would be very dangerous to them. Their friends have known a score of horns enter their bodies every day without killing them.

☞A young couple passed rapidly through Maysville the other day on their way to get married. The indignant old folks were full three hours behind. So the adventurous young couple had what might be considered a fair start in the world.

☞An Ohio paper, speaking of the crops, says, that, "in some things, the earth has failed, during the past season, to do her appointed work." The fact is, she drank a good deal too much during the spring and the early summer.

☞We see that ex-President Pierce, during his recent tour from Lisbon to Marseilles, was much honored. It should be remembered that the honors were rendered where the people don't know what sort of a President Pierce made.

☞A lady, writing from Texas, speaks of having waked up one morning and found herself in bed with a serpent. A great many ladies have found themselves in the same predicament—and some gentlemen.

☞The editor of the Henderson Commercial asks if some of the sportsmen won't give him a "smell of Green river bass." If a "smell" is what he wants, they had better send him some a week out of the water.

☞We see some discussion as to the name by which the wire upon the bed of the Atlantic should be called. The word cable is thought inappropriate. Suppose we call it the Atlantic bed-cord.

☞There are said to be numerous young girls in the streets of St. Louis stealing whatever trifles they can lay their hands on—petty thieves in petty-coats.

☞Some of the editors North and South serve up to their readers nothing but nigger. They give them broiled nigger for breakfast, roasted nigger for dinner, and cold nigger for supper.

☞The funny editor of the Mound City Emporium expresses the fear that his neighbor of the Cairo Gazette "has no disposition to render unto Cæsar his *things*."

☞The Ravenna Chronicle compliments us with the remark that we call things by their right names. We certainly try to do so. We are not in the habit of designating chicken-thieves as poultry-dealers.

☞It is observable that dogs always turn round and round several times before they lie down to sleep. We judge from certain symptoms that the Buchanan administration is getting sleepy.

☞William H. Kern has been nominated by the People's party of Philadelphia as a candidate for Sheriff. He is an ice dealer, and his popularity will send a chill to the heart of locofocoism.

☞The English Opera bills nightly produced at our Theater have no connection with the English Bill on the other side of the river!

☞The weather is getting cool. The bills of the musquitoes are scarcely felt. Some other bills are as troublesome as ever.

☞A London court has decided that an actor is not a "laborer." *Of course* not; he's "to work and all play."

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES IN LOUISIANA.—The parish of St. John the Baptist paper, the Meschacebe, of the 28th ultimo, contains the following paragraph, under the heading of the Committees in St. James:

We learn that the most violent agitation prevails in St. James. The substitution of committees to the regular action of the law has produced disorders there which it was easy to foresee. Nearly all the citizens are armed and ready to come to blows. A new store has been attacked and its contents sacked; the storekeepers, on the other hand, are sustained by their partisans. A difficulty has taken place between one of the members of the first committee and Mr. P. Leblanc. The latter has left the parish; but his departure has not destroyed the germ of disorder which tends to increase in St. James.

The Donaldsonville Vigilant of the 29th ultimo refers at length to the subject, and states that so many evils have resulted to the slaves in the parish of St. James from the numerous violations of the law forbidding, under severe penalties, the selling of spirituous liquors to them, that the planters formed a vigilance committee to break up all stores suspected in the matter. They have given notice to leave to every person concerned in selling whisky to negroes, and where this notice was disregarded, they have enforced it with an application of tar and feathers. The storekeepers have also organized and armed to resist these active proceedings, and at last dates a conflict between the two parties appeared imminent.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LIBERIAN NATIONALITY. The Philadelphia American learns by a private letter lately received by a gentleman of that city from Gerard Ralston, Esq, London, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Liberia, that Portugal is ready to acknowledge the Republic, and to make a treaty of amity and commerce with her. Mr. Ralston was at once about to enter upon the formation of a treaty with Count Levradio, the Portuguese Ambassador. This will make the ninth nation that has acknowledged Liberia.

We also learn that the Lark, Government steamer, from Monrovia, had arrived at Plymouth, to be repaired in her Majesty's dockyard, free of cost to the Liberians.

Mr. Morphy.—The London critic says that when Mr. Staunton was first challenged to play Mr. Morphy, the young American chess player, the sum named was £1000, because it was expected that Mr. Staunton would meet his antagonist in America, and it was thought a smaller sum ought not to be offered to a veteran chess player. When, however, Mr. Morphy came to England, the sum was reduced to $500 by mutual consent. We are given to understand that Mr. Morphy's money is posted, but Mr. Staunton's is not; and there is a very confident feeling among chess players that, since Mr. Morphy's success in opposition to Herr Lowenthal, Mr. Staunton's anxiety for the match will not be augmented.

☞Gov. McMullen, of Washington Territory, who has arrived in Washington City, recommends a vigorous compaign against the Indians of that Territory, believing that a severe chastisement is requisite to bring them to terms. He contends that the savages in that region must be made sensible of the power of the Government to punish them for their perfidy, before they will entertain sufficient respect for their white neighbors to secure the latter from their hostility. The Indians from the British possessions, he also says, are in the habit of making depredatory incursions into the Territory, and frequently murder and plunder those settlers whom they find in exposed situations.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.—From present appearances, we think there will be no election for an U. S. Senator by the Legislature to be chosen in Illinois this fall. The two houses act separately in balloting, and the Senate can hardly fail to contain a majority of the friends of Douglas; thirteen members hold over, most of them anti-Lecompton, and the opposition must elect eight of the twelve to be chosen this fall to secure a majority. If no election takes place, there can be no choice before 1861, as the sessions of the Legislature are biennial.

☞Philip B. Foulke, Esq., is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighth District of Illinois, the present incumbent, Hon. Robert Smith, having been dropped. Mr. Foulke has been twice beaten before in the District, first, by Col. Bissell now Governor of the State, who bolted the caucus nomination, and the second time, by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, who did not take his seat, however, having been subsequently elected to the United States Senate.

☞The interments at New Orleans, for the week ending on the 30th, were 566, of which 402 were of yellow fever. The Picayune advises that the custom of having music at funerals be dispensed with during the epidemic, as it has an injurious effect. Not only the noise but the mournful notes of the dead march are peculiarly adapted to excite debilitated patients with agitation and alarm.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—Mr. A. P. Lndew, of this city, left with us yesterday a stalk of Egyptian wheat, grown from the seed taken from an Egyptian mummy, on his farm in McLean county, Ill.

St. Louis Repub.

We did not know that Egyptian mummies were found so close by as that. What does a man want with an Egyptian mummy on his farm? As a rearecrow?

☞The President, it is stated, has offered the Spanish Mission to Mr. J. P. Benjamin, United States Senator for Louisiana. Mr. Benjamin is now in the South, and it is not known if he will accept it.

☞Dr. Fowlkes, the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, seems to be ubiquitous in his active exertions to protect the interests of those he represents. He is now in St. Louis.

☞A young man named Wm. Louder was killed near Memphis on Tuesday by six runaway negroes who he was pursuing for the purpose of arresting them.

☞Gov. Richardson, of Nebraska, has resigned his office and will return to take the stump in Illinois for Douglas.

☞"The rock of Democracy," as the Washington Union calls Mr. Buchanan, is the cause of collision which has split the party!

☞The following from that very sterling old paper, the Maysville Eagle, is in the right spirit:

THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.—There seems to be good grounds for belief that strong influences are at work, all over the country, to form a new party opposition to the Administration in one party.

Horace Greeley, Gov. Corwin, and other distinguished gentlemen in the North are at work endeavoring to bring about such a result, while in the South several of the most eminent leaders of the American party appear to be giving their cooperation to the same end. It is not, as has been charged, an attempt to bring together the Northern Republican and Southern American parties into a single or consolidated organization, but it is to unite the conservative men of all parties upon a platform that will oppose as much the extravagances of the Democratic party as the ultraism, as it will the arbitrary and corrupt policy of the present Administration.

Such a basis as uniting the American and Republican parties into one organization and upon one platform of principles, would be a fraud upon the people, and no party would be attempting to do such a thing. There are thousands, and perhaps hundreds, in both these parties, who, although *apparently* differing in regard to the policy of the Government, are really *not* differing. Differ at all upon a single material point—and it is there, it is contended, that can be made to drop their nominal differences of opinion for the purpose of uniting in the support of principles that is so much desired, to overturn the set of demagogues who are bringing ruin every day more nearly to the verge of utter bankruptcy and ruin.

We have not seen enough yet to give an opinion as to what the result of these efforts will be. We hope they will but follow the honest promptings of their judgment, in the consideration of this question, it does seem to us that a combination might be formed of opponents to Buchanan Democracy that would carry everything before it at the next Presidential election. The Republican party has evidently fallen very much from the high and defiant position which it occupied a few years ago, and to unite them a party united in its opposition to the introduction of any more slave States into the Union—to extinguishing, as we see it ready to throw overboard its candidates who profess those notions and make standard-bearers only of such as be willing to submit to the *Kansas iniquity*—to the Democratics, whether it be on the side of freedom or of slavery.

The few members of the Republican party who hold to the extreme dogmas of Abolitionism are, in a manner, powerless to accomplish anything, and it might be said that the Republican party, in its organized form, is now a dead body. Its principles, as a party, are buried with the last election. Many of its members, who regard the Union as the first consideration, and the slavery question as a second, are ready to unite and lower in the scale of political importance, until they get back into the same ultra-abolition faction from whence they started five years ago.

We want to see this, and, whilst it is going on, we want to see the better part of those who call themselves with the Republican party drop their peculiar notions on the subject of slavery and join in the formation of a party that is truly national, and that can command a national support.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

MURDER TRIAL IN TAYLOR CO.

GREENSBURG, KY., Sept. 3, 1858.

The case of Commonwealth vs Geo. Hunter, William Sollenberger, Samuel Hunter, and Elijah Hunter, for the murder and robbery of Henry Symmon of Taylor county, on the night of the 9th May, 1857, came up here on last Wednesday a week, it being the regular session of our circuit court. Hunter, it will be recollected, had been tried in Shelbyville on the first charge of the indictment, and the result there being a hung jury—11 for hanging and 1 for acquittal. Since that time Hunter's case was laid to this county. Hunter being first on docket, his case was called. A motion for continuance in his case was made by defense and overruled by the court. Judge Thompson. After some preliminary examinations the parties agreed to go into the trial of his case. A jury was made up on the following day, and the trial has been progressing until yesterday evening late, the pleading having engrossed two days. After supper last night the Judge instructed the jury, and they retired immediately to the jury room, where they remained in the night in a very short time and retired to their lodgings. This morning at 8 o'clock the court convened together, and at 9 it was announced that they were ready to bring in a verdict. In a few moments their came down the court house, and their verdict was handed up and read before them, when the Judge directed them to rise (both jury and prisoner), and directed the foreman, Mr. Montgomery, to "look upon the prisoner and answer whether he is guilty or not guilty." To this the gentleman answered in a clear and loud manner, "We pronounce him *guilty*," which after reading the verdict, &c., the prisoner was ordered back to jail, and will, it is understood, receive the sentence this evening. Never perhaps was a case more fully made out by circumstantial evidence than this against Hunter, and he cannot by as could not leave a reasonable doubt of guilt or a possibility of innocence. He has had able counsel who have made a masterly effort, and have fully and ably done their duty. Any thing that could be done was not neglected by the counsel for the defense. The jury, who seemed to bear their confinement with patience and fortitude and deported themselves throughout the whole trial in such a manner as might be expected of intelligent, honest, and virtuous men, feeling the responsibility resting upon them and determined to do their duty. A DYED-IN-THE-WOOL.

The testimony in Hunter's case implicated all the others accused in the murder.

☞The Henderson Commercial of last Tuesday says that "since the recent rains, the tobacco crop has sensibly improved. All that is now needed are some warm days and late frosts to insure a fine crop of this staple." The Clarksville Jeffersonian says:

During the after noon of Friday the 27th a very destructive hail storm occurred in the southern portion of Todd and the northeastern portion of Trigg. It was particularly destructive in the neighborhood of Lafayette. The tobacco crop was greatly injured, and some fields were totally ruined. We have heard of one crop of thirty acres, which was so much injured that the owner sold out for $50. It is rumored that the storm embraced a large extent of country, and extended in to the vicinity of Russellville, but we have no confirmation of the report.

☞The Boston Courier, in a recent article on Central American affairs, says:

In justice to ourselves, we cannot, by treaty or by sufferance, permit either England or France to encroach upon a country where it is so important to our interests that no foreign power should obtain dominion. It may be that a wise policy on our part will demand the exclusion of an European influence from the Central American portion of this continent.

We think not. It is scarcely possible that a "wise policy" will ever demand what our statesmen for the last quarter of a century, without regard to section or party, have pronounced the acme of folly. It is highly improbable that even the policy of Buchanan will demand it

☞It is an unquestionable fact that the number of government employees at Washington is unnecessarily and ridiculously large. "Biddy, did you put an egg in this miserable coffee to settle it?" "Yes, mum, I put in four; they were so bad I had to use more of them."

PARTICULARS OF THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE RIOTS.—The Journal of Commerce of Thursday evening has the following account of this affair:

The destruction of the quarantine buildings on Staten Island by fire last night exhibits a most reckless determination on the part of the people in that vicinity to get rid of the quarantine there, and an inhuman disregard of the life and health of the unfortunate patients who were receiving medical treatment at that establishment. The infamous climax of the opposition to a quarantine on Staten Island, which has heretofore manifested itself in several riotous ways, was not unexpected. The recent cases of yellow fever occurring outside of the quarantine walls, the stoppage of the ferryboats from making their landing at quarantine dock, and the passage by the Castleton Board of Health on Thursday of a series of ordinances striking directly at the efficiency of the administration of quarantine affairs, and the application by the New York Commissioner of Health for an injunction to restrain the Staten Islanders from interfering with the Health officer and his prerogatives, all contributed to stimulate the ferocity of the mob to their last outrage against the laws of the State and the ordinary dictates of humanity. It is to be hoped that the State will immediately take measures to vindicate its insulted dignity, and call the perpetrators of this monstrous crime to a strict account. The State has been troubled long enough by those anti quarantine ruffians.

The facts, as nearly as we can learn them, are as follows: A thousand men, of whom many were recognized as residents at Castleton and others from New Brighton, commenced an assault upon the western wall of the quarantine grounds, about 9½ P. M., on Thursday. They had undoubtedly selected that evening for their infamous business, on account of the simultaneous occurrence of the great telegraph jubilee in New York, which, it was probably supposed, would attract many of the officers and subordinates of the quarantine establishment, and thus leave the buildings completely unprotected. Besides, the police would be at that time engaged in the city and a posse would not be very promptly dispatched to the scene of riot.

Dr. Bissel, the resident physician, hearing the noise, and suspecting what it was about, went down to the spot where the rioters were breaking through, and tried to persuade them to desist. The Doctor had a gun but did not use it. He was set upon by the ruffians, knocked down, and his gun taken from him. The Doctor proceeded to the residence of Dr Thompson, health officer, and told him what was going on. Dr. T. immediately gave the alarm to the stevedores, who live within the quarantine enclosure, who armed themselves, but made no attempt to drive back the advancing rioters—the latter outnumbering them about twenty to one. In the meantime, some persons set fire to the Small Pox Hospital, in which there were no patients, they having been removed to a neighboring house while the hospital was undergoing cleaning and repairs. The fire was kindled by means of a straw bed thrust under the piazza, and the building, being a wooden one, (two stories) was soon burned to the ground. When the fire broke out an alarm was raised, and one or more engines came into the grounds from the villages. They were of no service, however, in putting out the fire, as the mob cut the hose.

Eight shanties, 20x100 feet in size, were next fired, and were soon reduced to ashes. In some of these were patients at the time, but they were hospox, and other diseases. Most of them were removed by the rioters to the Lower Hospital, but some, who were very sick, were left on the ground, where they remained all night, to receive injuries from this inhuman exposure which may prove fatal. Among the victims of this atrocity was one woman, sick with the yellow fever, who lay all night on the grass covered only by a piece of sail cloth.

The coal house was next pitched upon by the incendiaries and burned, with 600 tons of coal.

The baggage house and engine house—in the latter of which there were 250 feet of hose and other things—were destroyed.

While this wide spread conflagration was raging another party of incendiaries went to Dr. Thomson's house and fired it. Some gentlemen, however, threw themselves nobly to put out the fires, but with no avail; the rioters had everything their own way.

The mob then proceeded to the "St. Nicholas," a large stone building used as a hotel for patients, which was fired and soon burned down. The barn, dead house, carriage house, and outbuildings were also destroyed. The barn was full of hay, and there was one wagon in it. The latter was consumed. The rioters rushed the dead cart into the flames and burned that also.

The rioters made no disguise of their demonial intentions. They stated that, as soon as they burned and carried the burning masses to the building and placed them under the piazas, where they soon accomplished the work of destruction.

Sergeant Todd, of the Police Police, was present at the riot with a few of his men, but could do nothing against the overwhelming odds. He sent cox-swain O'Brien with five men to the city, in one of the police boats, to get aid.

The boat on its passage was nearly upset by an enormous sturgeon, weighing about 100 pounds, which leaped into the little craft, considerably injuring one of the men. The sturgeon was captured and killed. Mr. O'Brien arrived in the city at a late hour, and called upon Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, but the Deputy could only promise to send a force there in the morning. It was thought too late at that hour to do any good by dispatching aid to the scene of riot.

The only hospital now standing on the ground is the large old stone building.

THE VERY LATEST.—The New York Times, of Friday morning, has the following:

The Work of Destruction Completed—The Sick Laid on the Ground and Scorched by the Heat of the Burning Buildings.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Thursday—Midnight.

My last dispatch left the meeting dissolved, and its restless elements engaged in conference, in small knots about the street. At 10 o'clock I was sent out to up the street soon took the entire company away from the bar-room of Barns' Hotel. Parties, with torches in hand and carrying bunches of hay, moved up the street, followed by the police. At 11 P. M. they entered the block of cottages, occupied by the Doctor's boatmen, at the west end of the Quarantine inclosure, fronting on the main street which leads up from the dock. All these were inflammable about the house, such as the banister rails, steps, shutters, &c, were piled inside one of the rooms, and a mass of hay piled upon them. The torch was applied, and the flames began to lick the dry wood very slowly. More combustibles were now piled on, holes were cut in the floor, and camphene was added to the mass; the whole was stirred up, and soon the whole was enveloped in flames. They poured out at the windows, and mounted up to the roof, at who'e the crowd rent the air with approving shouts and laughter. The same process was then gone through with in the adjoining house, and it was also in full blast. They next turned their attention to Assistant Health Officer Wood, and Health Officer, who moved his furniture out this afternoon. The door was broken in after much effort, shutters wrenched from their hinges, the windows demolished, and a general gutting ensued. Some parties, who, although *apparently* differing in regard to the policy of the Government, are really *not* differing. Differ at all upon a single material point—and it is there, it is contended, that can be made to drop their nominal differences of opinion for the purpose of uniting in the support of principles that is so much desired, to overturn the set of demagogues who are bringing ruin every day more nearly to the verge of utter bankruptcy and ruin.

We have not seen enough yet to give an opinion as to what the result of these efforts will be. We hope they will but follow the honest promptings of their judgment, in the consideration of this question, it does seem to us that a combination might be formed of opponents to Buchanan Democracy that would carry everything before it at the next Presidential election. The Republican party has evidently fallen very much from the high and defiant position which it occupied a few years ago, and to unite them a party united in its opposition to the introduction of any more slave States into the Union—to extinguishing, as we see it ready to throw overboard its candidates who profess those notions and make standard-bearers only of such as be willing to submit to the *Kansas iniquity*—to the Democratics, whether it be on the side of freedom or of slavery.

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MURDER TRIAL IN TAYLOR CO.

GREENSBURG, KY., Sept. 3, 1858.

The case of Commonwealth vs Geo. Hunter, William Sollenberger, Samuel Hunter, and Elijah Hunter, for the murder and robbery of Henry Symmon of Taylor county, on the night of the 9th May, 1857, came up here on last Wednesday a week, it being the regular session of our circuit court. Hunter, it will be recollected, had been tried in Shelbyville on the first charge of the indictment, and the result there being a hung jury—11 for hanging and 1 for acquittal. Since that time Hunter's case was laid to this county. Hunter being first on docket, his case was called. A motion for continuance in his case was made by defense and overruled by the court. Judge Thompson. After some preliminary examinations the parties agreed to go into the trial of his case. A jury was made up on the following day, and the trial has been progressing until yesterday evening late, the pleading having engrossed two days. After supper last night the Judge instructed the jury, and they retired immediately to the jury room, where they remained in the night in a very short time and retired to their lodgings. This morning at 8 o'clock the court convened together, and at 9 it was announced that they were ready to bring in a verdict. In a few moments their came down the court house, and their verdict was handed up and read before them, when the Judge directed them to rise (both jury and prisoner), and directed the foreman, Mr. Montgomery, to "look upon the prisoner and answer whether he is guilty or not guilty." To this the gentleman answered in a clear and loud manner, "We pronounce him *guilty*," which after reading the verdict, &c., the prisoner was ordered back to jail, and will, it is understood, receive the sentence this evening. Never perhaps was a case more fully made out by circumstantial evidence than this against Hunter, and he cannot by as could not leave a reasonable doubt of guilt or a possibility of innocence. He has had able counsel who have made a masterly effort, and have fully and ably done their duty. Any thing that could be done was not neglected by the counsel for the defense. The jury, who seemed to bear their confinement with patience and fortitude and deported themselves throughout the whole trial in such a manner as might be expected of intelligent, honest, and virtuous men, feeling the responsibility resting upon them and determined to do their duty. A DYED-IN-THE-WOOL.

The testimony in Hunter's case implicated all the others accused in the murder.

☞The Henderson Commercial of last Tuesday says that "since the recent rains, the tobacco crop has sensibly improved. All that is now needed are some warm days and late frosts to insure a fine crop of this staple." The Clarksville Jeffersonian says:

During the after noon of Friday the 27th a very destructive hail storm occurred in the southern portion of Todd and the northeastern portion of Trigg. It was particularly destructive in the neighborhood of Lafayette. The tobacco crop was greatly injured, and some fields were totally ruined. We have heard of one crop of thirty acres, which was so much injured that the owner sold out for $50. It is rumored that the storm embraced a large extent of country, and extended in to the vicinity of Russellville, but we have no confirmation of the report.

☞It is suggested that the Administration is determined to preserve unanimity in the ranks by kicking the minority out of them.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The Asia would take the place of the Europa, and sail from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston on the 28th of August.

It is now an established fact, says the London Times of the 21st, that we can communicate between London and the New World— ending a message and receiving an answer back—in two hours and a half. We publish this morning the particulars of such a communication received from St. Johns in reply to inquiry put from London at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The answer was received at half-past 7. Even this short space of time will be diminished to an almost infinitesimal moment as soon as the machinery is brought more entirely into gear. At present the delay arises from the comparative slowness with which signals can be forwarded along the single line. But what a wonderful result has been thus achieved even as matters stand at present! It is a gratifying circumstance that the first message which has been forwarded to us under the waves of the Atlantic is calculated to dispel the anxiety of the friends and relatives of all passengers on board the steamers Europa and Arabia at the time of the collision.

Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, had an interview with the Earl of Derby on the 19th of August.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Workhouse Committee, it was reported that during the week ending the 4th inst. 35 paupers had arrived in Liverpool from the United States. Of these 29 were natives of Ireland, 3 of Germany, and 3 of England. Mr. Denton, one of the members of the Committee, stated that they had been shipped in one vessel, and that though their passage money had been paid by the American authorities, on their arrival, the paupers were quite destitute, and became chargeable upon the Liverpool parish. Mr. Denton also stated that seven of these persons were lunatics, and that their care and maintenance would cost the parish a great deal more than that of ordinary paupers. No definite action was taken upon the report.

Col. R. C. Moody, R. E., at present commanding the Royal Engineers in North Britain, and formerly the highly successful Lieut. Governor of the Falkland Islands, which he, with a party of his corps, prepared for colonization between 1841 and 1848, has, we have reason to believe, says the Globe, been appointed Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new North American Colony of British Columbia. The gallant Colonel, at an early date, will proceed to assume the duties of his new government, embarking at Southampton, and proceeding to the colony via Chagres and Panama.

A very curious incident occurred when the paying out commenced in mid-ocean. The splice had been made, and the cable was being lowered over the sterns of the vessels, when, a little before it touched the water, a sea-gull, fatigued, no doubt, after a long flight, perched on it, and his claws getting fast in the tar with which the cable was coated, he was unable to extricate them, so that the bird was dragged down under water and drowned. He made desperate efforts to save himself, but to no purpose, as he struck fast, and when he was finally going down his despiring screams sounded far across the waters. The strangeness of the occurrence, and the terrible agony of the poor bird, caused some sensation on board the vessels.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated Thursday evening, says: The Plenipotentiaries met at 2 o'clock to-day to sign the convention which has been the subject of such long and difficult discussion. It is strongly reported here that this document will be almost immediately published (doubtless in the Moniteur), without waiting for its ratification, which will probably take place as expected to make at Rennes, the Emperor will announce the satisfactory termination of the labors of the Paris Congress.

All the Madrid journals, without exception of party, treat as absurd the supposition emanating from the American press that Spain can ever think of ceding Cuba to the United States.

A report was current, and said to be accredited at Berlin, that the King of Prussia will resume the reins of government on the 1st of October, but that on the 15th of the same month he will solemnly abdicate in favor of the Prince.

A Berlin letter says: The meeting between the Queen of England and the Princess Frederick William, at Coblentz, is certain to be very cordial. Princess sprang into the railway carriage to her royal mother, and the two remained clasped in each other's arms for some time, unable to speak.

A correspondent writing from the Crimea says in that region presented a most unsatisfactory appearance, and that in some localities the yield would not even be sufficient for seed next year. In the neighborhood of Simferopol, however, no injury appears to have been done to the crops, being completely scorched in consequence of the prevailing drought. The woods and bogs were burning in all directions, and some villages were threatened with destruction. The environs of the Sea of Azoff, and from the districts supplying the Archangel, the crops are well spoken of.

[From the London Times, August 20.]

Bombardment of Djidda.—We publish the account which we have received by telegraph of the bombardment of Djidda, but we are bound to add that, as far as our present information extends, we have not what to say of the proceedings. Thus much is perfectly certain, that if at the time the bombardment occurred, or immediately after their occurrence, Captain Pullen had turned his guns upon the offending town, and had thus caught the murderers, as it were, in the act, no opinion of the civilized world would have sanctioned any extreme measure to which he might have resorted. A bombardment of Djidda at the very moment when the houses of the English and French had not received the first warm blood of their inmates would have been a most intelligible and justifiable proceeding. Capt. Pullen might thus have earned for himself the character of a most energetic officer, and if what the evening is more than half consumed. The church-bell was rung as is common when an alarm of fire is intended; the engine company came with their machinery to the spot, but a short distance off, where the burning dwellings, and the firemen, or those who wore the firemen's hats then busied themselves in throwing materials upon the fire, and otherwise aiding in the work of destruction. While all this was going on, mock calls are made for water, the firemen rush up and down the street, making hoarse outcries which nobody understands or cares to. The whole scene is one of the most horrible farces which it has ever been my fortune to witness. There will no doubt be a clean sweep made of every building inside of the second inclosure, including the only remaining Hospital. The Government buildings—the little offices occupied by the Inspectors will be left intact. The Government have sixty marines to protect them. With the other matter—the burning of the State papers—nothing will or can be done which has been distinctly stated by the officers who speak by authority.

The Hospital is now on fire, (12:10 o'clock,) and the flames are bursting through the roof.

What is being done to preserve the lives of the helpless sick within its walls, I do not know. God preserve them!

P. S.—12 A. M.—The sick have been taken from the Hospital, and are left upon the ground in the angle formed by the wall, and Dr. Bissel's fence. Unless removed from here, I fear they will perish when the Hospital is fully consumed. The flames are now now bursting from the roof.

A MAN SHOT BY HIS MISTRESS—*Probable Fatal Result.*—About 12 o'clock last night a man named George Develin was shot by a woman named Fanny French. The ball entered his back below the left shoulder blade, and passed through in a very short time just below the heart. His situation is very critical, though the wound is not necessarily a fatal one, as the ball may have circled round the stomach, instead of passing direct through it.

The circumstances of the affray, and the circumstances which led to it, are briefly these: George Develin (of the firm of Develin & Son), has been keeping Fanny French as his mistress, for about eighteen months. She asserts that she has during that time been faithful to him, while he has grown tired of her and has lately deserted her company for that of a young lady whom he has married in this country. She heard of his engagement; and threatened if he ever married to kill him and his wife too. Within a few days she has been very pertinacious in her attempts to recover her control of him, and very abusive when she has met him. She has annoyed him considerably by calling at his store, and meeting him near her room a few days ago, she actually scolded him, but gave him a sound beating. Night before last she was quarreling with him, when he gave her a pistol, asking her to shoot him.

Last night she annoyed him by following him in the street. They walked together toward the passage way leading to her room, when she asked him to go up stairs with her. He made a reply in which he called her some dirty names, whereupon she drew the pistol and shot him. When the officers went into Fanny's room to arrest her she said to one of them: "You are a gentleman, and I won't deny that I shot him. This is the pistol, which I'll make you a present of, as I have no further use for it." So saying she handed him the pistol, threw away a knife she had in her pocket, and went quietly to the station house, only regretting that she had no opportunity to kill Develin's intended.

Later.—At 2½ o'clock this morning the ball was extracted by Dr. Blackman, when the wounded man appeared much easier.—*Cin. Gazette.*

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1858.

☞It seems pretty evident that Mr. Buchanan and his officials used the people's money quite freely to bribe the passage of Lecompton through Congress, and the proof is perfect. The condu

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1858.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE ILLINOIS CANVASS.—We have said, and concisely shown, that the position of Senator Douglas on the question of slavery in the Territories, as announced in his Freeport speech, is immeasurably worse than the position of Mr. Lincoln on the same question. And we now intend to show it so clearly that neither want of thought nor want of candor will or can prevent its comprehension.

This simple comparison of the two positions as stated by the respective champions themselves really puts all controversy to rest. We have already made this comparison in our columns, but, for the sake of distinctness, we beg to repeat it. Let our readers mark it closely. Mr. Lincoln says:

I am impliedly, if not expressly, pledged to a belief in the *right* and *duty* of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the United States Territories.

Senator Douglas defines his position as follows:

I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times on every stump in Illinois, that in my opinion the people of a Territory can by lawful means exclude slavery before it comes in as a State. Mr. Lincoln knew that I had given that answer over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1854-'56, and he has now no excuse to pretend to have any doubt upon that subject. Whatever the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question of whether slavery may go in under the constitution or not, the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless supported by local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves. Those local and police regulations can only be furnished by the local Legislature. If the people of the Territory are opposed to slavery they will elect members to the Legislature who will adopt unfriendly legislation to it. If they are for it they will adopt the legislative measures friendly to slavery. Hence no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill.

We hope that it is quite unnecessary to reiterate our profound and total dissent from the belief to which Mr. Lincoln says he is pledged. We entertain no such belief. On the contrary, we hold, as we have ever held, that Congress cannot prohibit slavery in the Territories without violating both its right and its duty. On this point there are no two opinions in the South. All parties, with respect to it, are a unit. And we say over again with entire frankness to Mr. Lincoln and his Republican colleagues in the North that we can never, even for the glorious and patriotic purpose of expelling the vandal Democracy from the Government, consent to act for a moment with a political organization that makes his doctrine in this particular an article of its creed. We repudiate his position entirely and utterly. Yet, as we have said before, his position, wrong and indefensible as it is, is all but just and statesmanlike compared with that of Senator Douglas. We now beg our readers to consider the two deliberately and dispassionately, with reference, first, to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the nation; secondly, to the past as well as current public opinion of the South; thirdly, to the received maxims of public faith; and, lastly, to the reason and justice of the case. We intend to show that as respects at least three of these four criteria Senator Douglas's position is more exceptionable than Mr. Lincoln's is, and that as respects the remaining one it is as exceptionable as his. If we succeed in doing this, we shall of course deprive Senator Douglas of all shadow of rightful title to the respect and sympathy of Southern men. And the task is certainly by no means a difficult one.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case asserts not only that Congress has no power to prohibit or abolish slavery in the Territories, or to confer power for that purpose on the Territorial Governments, but that no tribunal acting under the authority of Congress can rightfully withhold from slavery the necessary regulations for its protection. "We are satisfied," is the language of the opinion, "that no one who reads attentively the page in Peter's Reports to which we have referred can suppose that the Court meant in that case to say that Congress had a right to prohibit a citizen of the United States from taking *any* property which he lawfully held into a Territory of the United States. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, *that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them*. And if the Constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in the slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether it be LEGISLATIVE, executive, or judicial, *has a right to draw such a distinction, or* DENY *to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the Government*." This is equally explicit on all the points involved. "And no word," adds the Court, "can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entitles property of that kind to less protection. The only power conferred, is THE POWER COUPLED WITH THE DUTY OF GUARDING AND PROTECTING THE OWNER IN HIS RIGHTS." The opinion of the Supreme Court thus absolutely denies the existence anywhere under the constitution of the power to prohibit or abolish slavery in the Territories. Senator Douglas, in the teeth of this opinion, declares that the people of the Territories possess such power, and may lawfully use it; while Mr. Lincoln, in like manner, asserts that Congress possesses the power, and ought to exercise it. Neither position finds the slightest shelter under the authority of the Court. The opinion of that august tribunal distinctly condemns them both. So far, the worst that can be said of Senator Douglas's position is that it is no better than Mr. Lincoln's. But here the equality of evil stops. As bad in this one respect, Senator Douglas's position is in every other incontestibly the more vile and pestilent.

For what are the two positions respectively when translated into the familiar language of our current politics? Mr. Lincoln avows his belief in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. That, in common political parlance, it is superfluous to say, is *Wilmot Provisoism*—nothing less, nothing more. Senator Douglas proclaims that the people of the Territories, as such, may of themselves lawfully prohibit or abolish slavery, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary. In other words, while admitting that according to the opinion of the Supreme Court the people of the Territories have no power to prohibit or abolish slavery by direct legislation, he asserts that they may lawfully withhold protection from the rights of slaveholders, and thus by indirection extinguish the institution with as much certainty and despatch as if there were no decision or opinion of the Supreme Court in the way. That, as everybody will perceive at a glance, is *squatter sovereignty*—in a form, however, more flagrant and revolting than, so far as we know, has ever before been announced by any politician of consequence in the country. But, putting aside this loathsome aggravation for the moment, what, we ask, has heretofore been the comparative scorn and detestation meted out by the public opinion of the South to these twin heresies of the North? We shall make no tedious citations on this point. We should, indeed, almost as soon think of citing specific testimony in proof of the existence of the pro-slavery feeling itself at the South. We simply appeal to the consciousness of Southern men. Which is and has ever been held the more odious and execrable in Southern eyes, the Wilmot Proviso or squatter sovereignty? Which did Calhoun, that eye and soul of the South, conceive the more fatal as well as the more obnoxious of the two? Upon which has every other Southern leader, without respect to party, uniformly poured forth his choicest denunciation as the sum and substance of all the malignant Northern devices ever projected against the rights and the welfare of the South? From which do the Southern masses of all shades of political belief turn with the deepest and most scornful abhorrence? There can be but one answer to all these questions. The lowest abyss of Southern contempt is notoriously occupied by squatter sovereignty. This fact is as patent and as unquestionable as the existence of the air we breathe. No one in his senses will think of disputing it. With what supreme, unutterable loathing and disgust, then, must every Southern man regard the mean and faithless and slippery form of squatter sovereignty which Senator Douglas avows in his Freeport speech. If squatter sovereignty, pure and simple, is worse than the Wilmot Proviso, as the whole South believes and has constantly declared, how infinitely worse than that offensive restriction must the corrupt and insidious squatter sovereignty of Douglas be. Mr. Lincoln's position, false as it is, almost snatches an air of respectability from the falser and more abominable doctrine of his antagonist.

Unquestionably a doctrine so thoroughly scandalous and contemptible in every respect was never before earnestly propounded by a politician of Senator Douglas's weight in the nation. Its open and shameless violation of the most ordinary precepts of public morality is shocking. In this respect the superiority of Mr. Lincoln's position is conspicuous. Indeed, it would be scarcely incorrect to say that in this particular his position is the opposite of Senator Douglas's. Mr. Lincoln asserts his belief in the right and duty of Congress to do what in common with very many Southern men he believes it possesses the constitutional power to do. Senator Douglas asserts that Congress, or the Territorial Legislatures, for whose action Congress is responsible, may lawfully do the same thing indirectly, while acknowledging that the Constitution prohibits either or both from doing it directly. Mr. Lincoln holds simply that Congress ought to exercise a power which he thinks it possesses; Senator Douglas holds that the Territorial Legislatures, which derive their authority from Congress, may lawfully exercise a power which he admits that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures themselves possess. Professing to bow loyally to the opinion of the Supreme Court, which denies the power either of the people of the Territories or of Congress to prohibit or abolish slavery, he declares, nevertheless, that "the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit it or exclude it as they please." Conceding that the Constitution prohibits the Territorial Legislatures from abolishing slavery, he contends that it is perfectly lawful and constitutional for them to "adopt unfriendly legislation to it," under which it "cannot exist a day or an hour." Mr. Lincoln, be it observed, denies that the Constitution restricts Congress in the matter of slavery in the Territories; Senator Douglas admits the restriction, but holds that it may be lawfully and effectually nullified by the Territorial Legislatures, though acting under the authority of Congress. The difference in favor of Mr. Lincoln is very striking. Mr. Lincoln's position, however unjust and untenable, is at least consistent with itself, and, regarded from his own point of view, infringes no rule of law or principle of public faith. The position of Senator Douglas, on the contrary, involves the contradiction of affirming that a clear provision of the Constitution may be lawfully defied, and, in the same affirmation, laughs to scorn that good faith which constitutes a fundamental and necessary element of the social system—an element without which, indeed, the whole vast fabric of government and of society would speedily tumble into chaos. It is this unblushing obliquity that invests Senator Douglas's position with such exceeding enormity. Mr. Lincoln commits a sad error. He grievously mistakes the right and duty of Congress under the constitution. He believes that Congress has the power and ought to do what we in the South all believe that Congress has no right to do. He is seriously, deplorably wrong; but, it must be owned, there is nothing unmanly or immoral in his error. It is such an error as a man of average wisdom and patriotism exposed to the constant influence of that sectional jealousy and resentment which Senator Douglas has done more than any other living man to foment might naturally entertain. It is an error that a Northern man of fair intelligence might honestly cherish. We have no reason to doubt that Mr. Lincoln himself cherishes it in all sincerity. But it is impossible to extend equal charity to Senator Douglas. His position involves an error of a ranker dye—an error that approximates the hue of a crime. The doctrine he proclaims is not merely false, but sneaking, perfidious, and immoral. It is criminally false. It rests on the villainous assumption that all is fair in law and politics, and culminates in the not less villainous conclusion that the acknowledged intent of the constitution as well as the solemn mandate of the Supreme Court may be lawfully and properly disregarded through any process of indirection subtle enough to evade the letter of authority. It applies the mocking ethics of Portia to the most urgent and critical question of our politics, granting the slaveholder his naked technical rights in the Territories of the Union, but denying him the means of enforcing them. It tramples coarsely and insolently on the obligations of public faith by treating the slaveholders of the South as a gang of Shylocks entitled to no more than the narrowest and closest and most hyper literal construction of the "bond" will give them. It is a low, sophistical, pettifogging, faithless, catchpenny, graceless, nefarious doctrine, more worthy of the wits of the legal partner in a swindling firm than of the mind of a statesman. No thoroughly honest man of sound reason can gravely entertain it. The thing is a moral impossibility. Mr. Lincoln's doctrine is incorrect, unfair, and completely inadmissible; Senator Douglas's doctrine is all this, and more, and dishonest and dishonorable besides.

Detestable as it seems and is in the aspects under which we have viewed it, however, there is another in which, if possible, its real vileness appears still more glaringly. Senator Douglas's position is a wretched, amazing tissue of injustice and absurdity. It outrages reason and justice as grossly as it flouts the constitution and public morals. Mr. Lincoln's position raises merely a question of plain constitutional construction. He is wrong, but not preposterous. Senator Douglas is both. His position is scandalously illogical. The doctrine of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case is that the power of governing the Territories exists in Congress. This is unquestionably the correct doctrine. We are not aware that it is disputed by any one. It, however, follows necessarily that the Territorial Governments are the creatures of Congress, deriving their powers from that body, and accountable to it for the just exercise of them. Whatever the Territorial Governments do, they of course do as the agents of Congress, which is responsible for their acts, repealing or confirming them at its sovereign discretion, subject always to the constitution. Well, the Supreme Court has declared its opinion that Congress under the constitution has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories. And Senator Douglas makes it a point on all occasions to prostrate himself before that opinion. Yet he says that the people of the Territories through the Territorial Governments may lawfully admit slavery or exclude it as they please. That is, the agent may lawfully do what it is treason or revolution for the principal to attempt. This is lifting the stream above its fountain with a vengeance. It is downright nonsense, among other things, which we shall not now repeat. But, dismissing this point, the relative practical injustice of the two doctrines is, after all, perhaps, the great controlling view. Contemplating the same end, as both do, the difference in this respect must of course relate mainly to their efficiency. Mr. Lincoln assigns the task of prohibiting slavery in the Territories to Congress; Senator Douglas hands it over to the squatters in the Territories. Before we look to results, however, it is proper to briefly contrast the agencies which are to produce them. The effect cannot fail to be salutary. On the one hand we have the full Congress of the nation, composed of representatives of every section and of every interest of the whole Union; on the other we have a handful of settlers, perchance from a single State, it may be from a few counties of a single State, possibly, nay, probably, the first installment of some enterprising Emigrant Aid Society, fresh from the strongholds of Northern Abolition. We need not ask Southern men which of these bodies they would prefer to sit in judgment on their constitutional rights, if they must submit to either. The question would be an insult. Now, let us consider for a moment the actual operation of the rival agencies. Suppose that Mr. Lincoln now occupied the seat he is struggling so industriously to attain, and, at the opening of the next session of Congress, should introduce a bill prohibiting slavery in all the Territories of the United States, or any one of them. What would follow? Why, manifestly, owing to the present political stamp of the Senate, if not to the intrinsic injustice of the measure itself, it would fail at once, with an emphasis that would lay it for years, if not forever. It is by no means certain that it would not fail as decisively even in the House. Our decided conviction is that it would. At all events it would encounter so vigorous and enlightened a resistance there that its passage, if effected, would possess the significance and wear the air of defeat. It would be a moral triumph for the friends of the constitutional rights of the South, presaging a more substantial triumph in the future, if the contest should be renewed. Of this we feel little doubt. However, admitting that the bill would promptly pass both Houses of Congress, and receive the signature of the President, neither of which is possible, the Supreme Court, in that event, would pronounce the law unconstitutional, and that would be the end of it, at least until such time as the Supreme Court should be reorganized by a Republican majority, and so constituted as to reflect their political creed in its decisions—a time of which we are entirely and blissfully incredulous. The movement, we believe, is too deeply repugnant to the moral sense of the conservative men of the North, too monstrous, too unspeakably abhorrent, ever to be inaugurated, much less consummated. The thing is mere reckless gasconade. Thus, for a long period certainly, and probably for all time, the practical force of Mr. Lincoln's doctrine must of necessity be next to nothing. It is, therefore, unless coupled with a relentless crusade against the Supreme Court, as it is not now, and as, we confidently trust, it will never be, practically, what we have called it, an idle crotchet. If Mr. Lincoln recognizes the authority of the Supreme Court, and will wage no political warfare against the decisions of that tribunal, his private opinion on the point in question is a matter of very little public concern. He can cherish it without great harm to anybody. Not so with the doctrine of his competitor. That, besides being essentially the more pernicious, is as full armed for evil now as it will ever be. Under it the first three or four hundred adventurers who happen to squat in any given Territory, having the "lawful means" to exclude slavery or admit it as they please, may at any moment with entire legal propriety snap their fingers in the face of the whole South and of Congress, and of the Constitution and the Supreme Court in the bargain. It makes the rabble sovereign to-day. Congress, in Senator Douglas's opinion, has no right to interfere for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and the Territorial Legislatures are not bound to do so. Thus between the two the rights of slaveholders in the Territories may, in his judgment, be lawfully nullified, extinguished, swept away. A more utter and insulting mockery is beyond the reach of invention. Look more closely at the doctrine in practice. Suppose, for example, that a company of settlers should set out from the crowded cities of some New England State for the new territory of Arrizona. Arrived there, and constituting the majority of the population, they refuse, through the Territorial Legislature which they control, to provide those "local police regulations" without which Senator Douglas says that "slavery cannot exist a day or an hour." The institution, supposing it to have taken root, languishes under this deadly neglect. Congress is besought to correct the culpable obstinacy of its agent; but, to second the strong if not preponderating anti-slavery feeling in one branch of that body, Senator Douglas, Ajax Telamon, rises in the other, and declares with stunning emphasis that Congress has no right to interfere in the matter, that the Territorial Legislature is exercising a perfectly legal right of non-action, and that, furthermore, the slaveholder, having got what is "nominated in the bond," should be content. And Congress adopts his view. What, in such an event can the slaveholder do? What becomes of his rights? They vanish like mist before the morning. And what we have represented in this hypothetical case, may, under the sway of Senator Douglas's doctrine, occur in every actual case. A squad of immigrants from New York or Boston may with impunity destroy and trample upon rights which the American people through their highest judicial tribunal have declared sacred from the touch of Congress itself. We may safely challenge the records of political folly and knavery to produce a doctrine more completely infamous. Here too, nay, here especially, Mr. Lincoln's position, though false and hateful, grows all but tolerable in the deeper baseness of Senator Douglas's. If the one is exceptionable, the other surely is insufferable.

Such, to sum up in a word, is the despicable character of Senator Douglas's position on the only really controverted point of the slavery question. We are confident we but express the judgment of every rational Southern man when we pronounce it, on the whole, as we again do, immeasurably worse than Mr. Lincoln's position on the same point. Equally contradicting the opinion of the Supreme Court, it outrages the public opinion of the South, violates the principles of good faith, and sets reason and justice at defiance, in a degree which Mr. Lincoln's position does not approach. It is beyond comparison the most atrocious political heresy of the day.

And now, who is Senator Douglas, that our political friends in the South or elsewhere should feel the remotest sympathy with him? What is he, that this foul and stupendous heresy of his should be overlooked and the hopes and energies of Whigs and Americans anywhere be given to him rather than to his Republican opponent? Is he a patriot and statesman of such lofty character and such splendid services that he should inspire our sympathies regardless of his opinions? Is he such a mirror of political genius and purity that we should pardon everything for the sake of his own brilliant self-devotion? Or is he so ardent and self-sacrificing a champion of our principles generally as to entitle him to forbearance and even to the most active charity in this one awful defection? None of all these. Senator Douglas is not a spotless patriot; still less is he a statesman. He has performed no signal services to the state; but, on the contrary, he as well as the state is at this moment bending under the weight of the sore evil he has wrought it. He is a native Democrat of the radical stamp, and has spent his whole public life in bitter and unscrupulous opposition to the political principles we hold most dear and vital. He is at war, fierce and uncompromising war, with Whigs and Americans on every question of administrative policy which divides the great parties of the country, and he announces his intention to continue the strife with unabated spirit, as he most undoubtedly will. His controversy with the Administration, that at one time seemed big with the fate of the Democracy, has dwindled down to the proportions of mere personal pique on the part of the President, which, considering the President's rapidly failing fortunes, is of more real service to him than the blandest of Executive smiles. It augments his own popularity, while it diminishes Mr. Buchanan's, even at the South. He must be an indifferent observer of affairs who does not see that Douglas is to-day the true head and hope of the demoralized and dispirited cohorts of Locofocoism. He is the strongest spirit, if not the destined captain, of the desperate forces the opposition will have to encounter in 1860. We have nothing to expect from him but hard blows skillfully planted; yet nothing to fear, unless we incautiously suffer him to enlist our favor. To that he has no single title under heaven. Not one. If we cannot lend our countenance to Mr. Lincoln, as at present we most assuredly cannot, we should scorn to touch Senator Douglas with a forty foot pole. Mr. Lincoln, himself an ancient Whig, agrees with the Whigs and Americans on every existing question of moment, except that of slavery; and, as we have just unanswerably shown, he holds far less objectionable views even on the slavery question than Senator Douglas does. He is, moreover, a member of the opposition, not of the Democracy; and, in the approaching national canvass, will probably be our ally, certainly not our most formidable adversary. If, notwithstanding this, we feel constrained to withhold our aid and sympathy from Mr. Lincoln because he believes in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, with what color of propriety or decency can we offer both aid and sympathy to Senator Douglas, the life-long, violent enemy of our principles, who believes in the *right of the squatters in the Territories to do the same thing?* We desire to be entirely respectful, but really it seems to us that the anxiety a few of our political friends in the South appear to cherish for the success of Senator Douglas is the most irrational, wofully misplaced solicitude we have ever known in our whole lives. How it is that any discerning man at once a friend to Southern rights and a foe to the political creed of Senator Douglas can entertain a warm desire for his triumph is and will perhaps always be a mystery to us.

☞It seems, that, at the very time when the city of New York was celebrating with tremendous enthusiasm the laying of the submarine cable, the cable itself was perfectly useless and had been so for some days. Not a word can be transmitted between Valentia and Trinity Bays—and nobody at Trinity is able to tell why. The electrical current has died out, and we have no expectation that it will ever be restored.

Our own opinion, founded perhaps upon insufficient data, is, that the ocean has at some point penetrated to the copper wires of the cable. We have fully expected and frequently predicted this ever since we saw a small section of the cable that was recovered after having been submerged. There had evidently been a terrible strain upon it. The twisted wires constituting its surface were almost entirely straightened out, and the gutta percha was exposed between them. We thought it self-evident that two thousand miles of cable in such a condition could not long remain servicable at the bottom of the Atlantic. If a cable can be laid just as it comes from the manufactory, perhaps it may last forever. We have no doubt that this might be done, but we much doubt whether it will be for a good while to come.

Messrs. Field, Hudson, and Dayman didn't get their ovation a day too soon. If the telegraphic operators at Trinity Bay hadn't carefully kept for some days the secret of the cessation of the electrical current, all the fine doings in New York would have been sadly interfered with.

MORE TREASURY PLUNDER.—The Washington States says certain facts have come into its possession which will enable it, before the meeting of Congress, to show up, in its true light, the *monstrous* claim on the Treasury of the United States, amounting to over $5,000,000 for the war debt in Oregon. The States adds: "A combination of men, in high and low positions, composed of bankers, and, it is said, Senators, and their abettors, are getting, or have already got, the control of this immense claim, and will attempt to force it through Congress at the next session. These speculators, we understand, have had their agents at work in Oregon, buying up the different claims against the Government, based on the most *extravagant rates*, for a few cents on a dollar. The facts before us, we think, will enable us to show up this whole matter in its true colors, and expose one of the greatest attempts to deplete Uncle Sam's treasury that has ever before been made.

The most delicious fruits, peaches, and plums we have seen for a long time came from a charming young and beautiful maiden who lives on our street—a present to the editor.—*Madison Courier*.

Lucky, brother Garber! We have had peaches, plums, and other delicious fruits sent to our office this season, but not a single charming and beautiful maiden has yet been forwarded as a present to the editor.

☞Parson Brownlow is now having a discussion of slavery with the Rev. Mr. Pryne, and we see that a Mr. Brown has challenged him to another. We judge from the language of the challenge, that, if it were accepted, the contest would be between Brownlow and low Brown.

☞The telegraph announces that the Democrats of the sixteenth Congressional district, in Pennsylvania, now represented by Mr. Able, have a good deal of difficulty in selecting a candidate. The Convention, we believe, is anxious to effect a nomination to-day, but it will probably not be *Able*.

☞A Democratic paper in Virginia charges that "Mr. Buchanan has played his game badly." He has had to make use of a very miserable set of creatures in playing it. Not even an old blackleg could play with such a *pack*.

☞We regret to see from our telegraph report that the debate between Rev. Mr. Brownlow and Rev. Mr. Prynne has assumed an angry character.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—The New York Times publishes a letter of Dr. Sontag stating the present condition of this line. According to this official report, it appears that the undertaking of the Louisiana Company, to carry the California mail that way by the 1st of October, is a physical impossibility, the route having no road across it, and there being no means or facilities of transportation. He estimates that an outlay of very nearly a million dollars will be necessary to put the Isthmus in a practicable state—a statement fatal to the design of the company, as they are reported to lack even the amount necessary to put on the steam connection at either end. Dr. Sontag also pronounces against the availability of the Ventosa Bay, the proposed terminus on the Pacific side, as a harbor, showing it to be exposed to a heavy sea and severe winds, that half the time render an approach to the shore impossible.

The New Orleans Picayune, of last Sunday, has an article, in which it contends that the road will be opened. It says:

The company have made every preparation to open the Tehuantepec route by the 1st of November next.

The stage coaches, harness, and other material of that kind, with the hotel requirements for travelers, have been purchased at the North, and the company here expect daily to hear that these articles are shipped.

The materials for several frame houses, for the accommodations of passengers, employees, laborers, &c., have also been shipped; and at Pensacola five shooner loads of prepared timber, for the bridges required on the road, have been ordered, some of which is already shipped.

The company has had built in New York a small iron steamer, to carry about 500 passengers and their baggage, and to draw only 20 inches, and which is destined for the traffic on the river Coatzacoalcos. The steamer will be at its destination by the first of October.

The fine new steamship Quaker City, well known in the Mobile and New York trade, has been purchased by the company to run between this city and the Gulf terminus of the road. She will leave New York for this port next month, in time to start on the first regular mail and passenger trip on the first of November.

The steamship Jasper has been ordered for three months up and down the Coatzacoalcos river and transport the workmen, engineers, road materials, &c. She leaves here to-morrow for Tehauntepec, with a party of engineers, laborers, mules, and other needed resources.

Messrs. LaSere and Benjamin are both here, actively pushing forward the preparations for the opening of this all-important route, and the above brief recapitulation of facts show that they and the other officers of the company have not been idle.

[From the London Times, August 24.]

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—*Sir:* I enclose extracts from three letters which I have received from Capt. McClintock, by which you will perceive that in the course of the last season he was unable to get into the North water, and passed the winter in the pack. He has now recruited at Disco, and, undaunted by this failure, has proceeded again in search of the missing expedition.

I remain yours, truly, R. COLLINSON.

FALLING OFF IN EMIGRATION.—For the first time in the history of emigration to the United States from the British Islands, there is now a preponderance in the movement towards Australia and Canada over that towards these shores. The official returns made up in England, show that for the first three months of 1858, the aggregate number of emigrants from Great Britain was 19,000, of whom 8,200 were bound for the United States, against 19,726 for the corresponding period of 1857. Of the rest 9,867 were for the Australian colonies. Emigration for all parts of the world has not been at so low a figure for fifteen years past as it now is. It attained its maximum figure in 1853, when it reached 372,725. This was reduced to less than one-half in 1857, when the emigration only reached some 180,000.

☞A meeting of the telegraph operators and employees and printers was held in New Orleans on last Sunday to take into consideration the raising of a fund among the telegraphers and printers to erect a monument over the remains of Benjamin Franklin, which now lie neglected in Philadelphia.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1858.

"Inspector," the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, gives us the following interesting glimpse of the future:

The President will be apt to startle some of his free trade friends by the remarks on protection in the next annual message. The President has never been a more decided enemy to the domestic industry of the country than experience has shown to be necessary to be a good Democrat. Upon the whole, he favors efficient protection to iron and coal, those being Pennsylvania interests. He knows that the day for Kane letters and for wages at ten cents a day has passed. Besides, the area of opinion in favor of protection is increasing. It is believed, that, if the finances should not improve at a very decided rate, the President will recommend the restoration of those protective features of the tariff of 1846 that were abrogated or mitigated by the act of 1857.

This statement is entirely credible, not only because it agrees with Mr. Buchanan's known antecedents, but because it is perfectly consistent with the practice of his party, which is and has ever been to administer the government as nearly on Whig principles as a decent regard for Locofoco appearances will allow, and, when the evils even of this partial deflection have accumulated into national disaster, take the back track under the prick of the popular scourge, and keep it, until the day of calamity has passed. This is Locofoco strategy. It is Locofoco statesmanship.

When the Democracy came into power in 1844 the necessity of doing something with the existing Whig tariff led to the adoption of the tariff of 1846, which simply confused and disordered the details without affecting the principle of the measure it supplanted. In 1857 the details of the tariff were cobbled over again, not, however, without some serious damage to the principle of protection still preserved. This was a little too much, serving no doubt to precipitate the inevitable results of a departure from the Whig policy. The crisis came. Commercial ruin passed over the land. Too great regard for Locofoco appearances had betrayed Locofoco realities. The party had accidentally overdone its consistency. And now, we are told, the President, to retrieve its fortunes, along with the fortunes of the country, has prudently resolved to recommend an instant and quick retreat at least to the first stage on the road back to the Whig tariff of 1842. This is characteristic, and, what is better, safe. Let the recommendation be made and promptly carried out by all means. There is certainly extreme need of it.

The history of the tariff in this particular is the history of nearly every important question of administrative policy that has arisen in our country for the last quarter of a century. It would seem that the Democracy were bound to recognize the efficacy of the Whig policy in some way or another. It won't be ignored. If they refuse to deal it out as a preventive, they are compelled to administer it as a remedy. As sure as they dispense with it, they are called upon to dispense it. This is not the first time, however, nor this the first country, in which it has happened that place has been held by one party and power by another. It has, to be sure, been eminently, perhaps pre-eminently, the case in this country for a long series of years, and in relation to a wide variety of urgent public questions; but it has occurred frequently in modern English politics, and exists there in a conspicuous shape at this moment. The Derby Government, representing, as it does, a minority of Parliament, holds office only on condition of carrying out the measures of the Opposition; and it conforms to the rather humiliating terms without flinching, having already swallowed the India bill, and several other important measures, with merely a little ofling, such as our Democracy are in the habit of indulging themselves with before performing similar feats of deglutition on the measures of their Whig adversaries. So, let the proud but shallow devotees of thick-and-thin Democracy take heart. If their party is playing a very ridiculous part in the affairs of the nation, it has most excellent company on the other side of the Atlantic, among the soundest and heartiest lovers of civil freedom on the globe.

Two years ago, when every Democratic organ in the nation was bitterly denouncing the members of the American party, calling them Thugs, thieves, assassins, and every other accursed thing that could be thought of, we calmly stated in our columns that we had no doubt the time would come when the Democracy of most if not all the States would cease to abuse our party and would even attempt to flatter us as much as they were then attempting to flatter the old Whigs. Many persons no doubt supposed that what we thus said was intended simply as a jest, but we were perfectly serious, and what we then remarked is now receiving its perfect verification. In no State, where there is a conflict between the Democrats and the Republicans, do the Democratic organs utter one word against the Americans. In every such State, the Democrats assume that the Americans are far too pure patriots to unite with the Republicans, and, on the other hand, the Republicans are confident that the Americans have a great deal too much patriotism to help the Democrats. In New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other States, the organs of both the opposing parties are wooing the Americans and flattering them as bright examples of public virtue.

In predicting all this two years ago, we evinced no extraordinary foresight. We but predicted what every man of ordinary sagacity must, upon a little reflection, have considered inevitable. But the Americans did not feel themselves cast down by Democratic abuse, and they will not now feel themselves very extravagantly exalted by Democratic praise.

It is remarkably singular that our accidental birth-place did not attract the attention of the Unterrified when there was a prospect of our finally falling into the *Democratic net*. We were then no "Yankee school-master," "Northern adventurer," or "disseminator of dangerous doctrines." No, not even when we opposed Lecompton.
Central Kentuckian.

The Eastern States contributed their full share to the defense of the honor of the country in the war of the Revolution, in the last war with Great Britain, and in the more recent war with Mexico. Yet, if a man from the Eastern States comes to Kentucky and enters upon the exercise of his unquestionable political rights, he is sneered at by a portion of the Democracy on account of his birth-place and treated as a presumptuous intermeddler in the affairs of a section where he has no business to be or at any rate to write or speak. At the same time, if one word is breathed against the bold and preposterous assumptions of the Irish or Germans or any other foreigners, the wrathful indignation of the Democracy is kindled at once and we hear the most tremendous cries about the atrocity of a "war of races!"

The patriotism of our Southern Democracy is of such a character that they would vouchsafe incomparably greater rights and privileges to the people of foreign countries than to the citizens of any other part of their own land than that in which they themselves live. Indeed, while they would, if they could, disfranchise a large portion of their own countrymen on account of their birth-place, they meanly fawn upon the foreigners and flatter them as the best portion of the population of the United States.

The editor of the Louisville Journal thinks that we ought to be a little modest in regard to the English Bill, even if we are not in regard to anything else. He says that we boast of having been the vindicator of that measure before and after its passage. Well, it is true, and we have a right to state the fact. We showed in reply to the Washington Union and Mobile Register, that the Constitution was submitted and would be extinguished by the vote of the people under the bill.—*Ohio Statesman.*

The editor of the Statesman boasts of having showed that the Lecompton Constitution was submitted by the English bill to the people of Kansas. But let us see what he said. Here is a part of his language: "*Had the report* [the English report] *been as at first reported—a frank and fair submission of the Constitution itself—the popular sovereignty principle would have been fully vindicated.*" This was an acknowledgement that the English bill involved no frank and fair submission of the Lecompton Constitution, and therefore was not a vindication of popular sovereignty. Surely a submission in which there was no frankness or fairness was worse than no submission at all, and, if it was not a vindication of popular sovereignty, it was a vindication of nothing that deserved to be vindicated.

Hence, we repeat that the editor of the Statesman, who is now a zealous supporter of the English bill, ought to be a little modest, if he knows how, in speaking of it.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in their recent State Convention, exhibited a glaring instance of the duplicity which is used by that party on the slavery question. The proceedings show that after the resolutions had been adopted accepting the doctrine that Kansas may not come into the Union except on the terms of the English bill, that is, until her population comes up to the ratio of Congressional representation, Mr. Butler, who received about two-fifths of the votes cast for Governor, made a speech to the Convention, in which he took the extreme opposite ground on these points, declaring that the country was bound to admit Kansas, irrespective of population, whenever she made application, and that a territory or "a community having the dignity of a State, even in prospect," had the right to frame its own Constitution, or to abolish or establish slavery. These are the views declared by Mr. Douglas in his Illinois canvass, when closely interrogated by Mr. Lincoln, and thus we see that Democracy is preparing to go into the contest of 1860 with resolutions to gull the South, which the most active and influential of the party entirely reject.

The Democratic papers of St. Louis stoutly repel the charges of fraud brought by Francis P. Blair, jr., against Mr. Barrett, in the Congressional election. As the Missouri definition of a "working Democrat" is, "one who manages to cast most votes, with the fewest voters," and as the favorite party rally of these managers is, "vote early and vote often," Mr. Blair certainly has a *prima facie* case, and we think some interesting expositions will be laid before the next Congress.

Wherever there is any sort of union between the Americans and the conservative Republicans, the Americans are charged by the Democracy with adopting all the principles of the Republicans, while the Republicans are charged with abandoning all of their own principles. How do these charges look side by side? If Republicans, for the sake of a conservative union, *abandon* Republican principles, can't the Americans go into the union without *adopting* Republican principles?

The Boston Courier announces its determination to support the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts—though it is an Old Whig paper—because it thinks him a "national man;" and yet he voted to send Charles Sumner to the United States Senate. What is a "national man?"

Our neighbor of the Democrat, evidently disgusted with politics, has for some time past been giving his chief attention to the opera. It isn't very high praise to say that he succeeds decidedly better in this new line of business than he ever did in his old line.

RUSSIAN TREATY WITH CHINA.—The New York Times is not singular in its suspicion that Russia will take the lion's share of the Chinese plunder, and it points out, as of parallel importance with our purchase of Louisiana from France, the transaction by which the frontier of China, instead of curving some hundreds of miles to the northward, including the entire course of the Amoor, and the larger portion of its water-shed, is now curved as decidedly southward, ceding vast regions, embracing near two thousand miles of the Amoor and its navigation, to the Czar. The transaction is probably as important, as big with inconceivable consequences, as the purchase of Louisiana from France has been to the United States. The Paris Presse furnishes some historic notes of this territory, apposite to its transfer. It states that when Siberia was conquered in 1582 by Jernak, Hetman of the Don Cossacks, an attempt was made to embrace the Amoor region in the new acquisition. The Emperor Alexis, in 1615, sent a first expedition to explore the river. A long reach from the mouth was thus opened to traffic, and presently the Russians were taking every advantage of the opportunity. The Chinese, jealous of their success, interfered, quarrelled with the settlers, and eventually drove them and their commerce away. At last, in 1689, the disputed right was adjusted by a treaty, in the negotiation of which the Chinese displayed their usual ill faith. The treaty gave up the whole river to the Tartars, leaving only a meagre right of navigation, which although of itself almost worthless, has not been without indirect value. On the strength of this reservation the Russians have employed the last half century in peopling, developing, and possessing themselves of the great and fertile valley; have placed shipping on the river; brought fleets of traders to its mouth; have built forts and cities; and are talking of railroads, telegraphs, and machine shops. The treaty of June 1, 1858, converts this tenure, by sufferance, into tenure in fee simple; and hereafter the map colorist must continue the hue of the Russian empire very nearly to the gates of Pekin.

Ever since the era of the ancient fabler and doubtless from a much earlier age, it has made a great difference in obtaining an impartial judgment to find out whose ox has been gored. The Richmond Whig shows, by way of illustrating this fact, that the Democratic politicians and presses in the interest of Mr. Letcher have made the curious discovery that it is the very height of injustice and absurdity to hold any Southern man responsible for the expression of abolition sentiments in the past, especially when such an offense has been candidly acknowledged and repented of. But these gravelled and disgruntled friends of Letcher saw nothing wrong, nothing unjust, nothing uncharitable or improper in (only seven years ago) heaping denunciation and abuse upon George W. Summers for a somewhat similar though far less grievous offense. These very men, who are now so vehemently railing at the injustice and absurdity of holding Letcher responsible for his odious abolition doctrines in 1847, were the most conspicuous and vindictive assailants of Summers on account of the latter's declaration of emancipation sentiments as far back as 1831.

COMET OF 1858.—This remarkable comet (says the Albany Argus) is now visible to the naked eye, as predicted by Dr. Gould some weeks ago. It is now only one hundred and forty millions of miles distant and is very rapidly approaching the earth, and already shows through a common opera glass a well defined tail. We are told that during the first week of October the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor. It is now visible for about an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise in a line with the two stars called the Pointers, and forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus. It is now best seen at four o'clock in the morning.

Dr. Gould also suggested in the last number of his Journal that from the similarity of the elements it was possible that this comet was identical with the first comet of 1827, and also that of 1764. This fact seems now, from the recent observations, almost certain, affording a reasonable presumption that it is a preiodic comet, whose period is about thirty-one years.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.—The negotiations of the Republican and American conventions, with a view to Union, resulted in failure, and separate tickets have been nominated. It appears that after conference, and an understanding that the four offices should be equally divided, the Republicans proceeded to nominate a full ticket of their own. As a matter of course the American convention also made separate nominations, as follows: For Governor, Lorenzo Burrows, formerly a Whig member of Congress and late Comptroller of the State of New York; for Lieut. Governor, N. S. Benton, the present Auditor of Canals, a gentleman so universally acceptable that the Democratic Senate has refused to remove him during the term of Gov. King; for Canal Commissioner, James R. Thompson, and for Prison Inspector, William A. Russell.

There is a large fish found all along the coast of Europe called the Lophius Piscator, so large and unwieldy that it is forced to have recourse to stratagem to secure its food. This fish is furnished with a set of filaments over its body, which, when kept in motion, resemble little worms wriggling in the water. The lophius, when it needs a meal, settles and conceals itself in the weeds and mud at the bottom of the sea, thus hiding every part of its body except the worm-like filaments that fringe its surface. By agitating these, shoals of little fish soon gather around and nibble at the bait. When a number are thus collected, the lophius opens its huge jaws, and, with a sudden gulp, sucks in the little fish. The trap is set again and again, until sly old lophius gets his fill and swarms of little fish are *taken in.*

STATEN ISLAND.—The name of this locality will always be infamous in the opinion of the civilized world. Speaking of the recent brutalities attending the incendiarism of the Quarantine, the Auburn American refers to the contrast they afford to all previous epidemics of pestilence disease. The Howard Association of New Orleans, the forty physicians who died at Norfolk, were of a different stamp. For the first time in the history of our country has an ignoble panic led its citizens to forget that they were human, and that they themselves might some day be stricken down by infectious disease and need from others a place of shelter and of care, such as they denied to those unfortunate inmates of Quarantine.

THE CAPTURED SLAVES.—It is stated that the Government has concluded a treaty with the American Colonization Society, by which the Society agrees to take charge of and instruct, for a year after their arrival in Liberia, the Africans taken from on board the brig Putnam. Something near $50,000 is the sum the Government is to pay.

On the preceding page will be found an interesting account of the descent of a young gentleman into the mailstrom of the Mammoth Cave. The editor has not seen proper to give the name of the gentleman, but we, the Local, deem it our duty to give it. It was Mr. Wm. Courtland Prentice, the eldest son of the editor.

Every mail from Illinois brings accounts of the decapitation of Douglas Democrats in that State by the President and Cabinet. And yet Douglas does not strike back at the administration, and none of his pretended friends, such as the Louisville Democrat, the Washington States, &c., dare to strike for him. It is a pitiful exhibition of mean-spiritedness.

STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

STEUBENVILLE, September 11.

The express train going West yesterday evening, on the Steubenville and Indiana road, met with a serious accident thirteen miles west of this place. In crossing a bridge the express car and rear of the engine jumped the track, and, knocking some main timbers out, caused the bridge suddenly to give way. The baggage car and front passenger car went down with the bridge, some ten or twelve feet, while the rear end of the hind car remained on the abutment. The first car was almost completely broken up, and the seats nearly all broken from their fastenings in the rear car. The following persons were injured: J. Mooney, conductor, head severely cut; Bryan Roach, of Louisville, Ky., both legs broken; F. J. Cornell, baggage master, wrist sprained and badly bruised; Rev. Mr. Watson, of Amsterdam, ankle sprained; James Jacobs, of Maysville, Ky., slightly bruised; Andrew Anderson, of Harrison county, slightly bruised; Mrs. C. Wainwright, of New Jersey, slightly injured; D. C. Gill, Dayton; Mrs. Meredith, of Xenia, Ohio; Miss Lyon, of Elizabethtown, N. J.; Dr. Allen, of Belleville, Ark.; Rev. S. J. Humphrey and lady, of Newark, Ohio; W. H. Moore, of Milton, Ind.; John P. Draper, of Danville, Illinois; Capt. W. T. Barr, of Pittsburg; Jos. Fleming, of Zanesville, fatally; Oliver Ormsby, of Vevay, Ind. A great number of others who would not give their names were injured more or less.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.

Messrs. Bailey & Co., jewellers of Philadelphia, having tendered to the Howard Association of this city, a donation of five hundred dollars for the relief of the suffering sick at a time when the funds were low, which is not the case at present, the following reply has been forwarded in response:

"NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.

To Messrs. Bailey & Co.—Your generous offer of five hundred dollars for our suffering sick is gratefully acknowledged. Should we be in need of it, which we are not at present, we shall avail ourselves of your permission to draw. We will write you further by mail. Signed E. F. Schmidt, President of Howard Association."

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.

A young woman named Miss Henry was murdered to-day at 11 o'clock, by Thomas Smithson. She refused to speak with him when intoxicated. He drew a pistol and shot her. He is not yet arrested.

TRINITY BAY, Sept. 10.

M. DeSauty, the electrician of the Atlantic telegraph station at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the Atlantic cable for publication beyond the positive assurance to the agent of the associated press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and no reason whatever for any rumor that the cable had parted.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 8.

The Cunard steamship Asia arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 18th ult.

It was rumored that the French Government had demanded explanations from England relative to the bombardment of Jeddah. A report was in circulation, but considered doubtful, that Naples had accepted the conditions of Western Powers. It was stated that by the treaty of peace with China a million of francs is the amount of the Chinese indemnity to England and France.

London, Aug. 28.—We have later advices from India and China; the former are important. The China news is not so late as the former advices via Russia, but the allies were on the eve of effecting a treaty. The American and Russian treaties were concluded. It is said that the Americans were to have the privilege of an annual embassy to Pekin.

A telegram from Madrid says that a military expedition is preparing for Havana.

Further riots are reported in Candia during which a number of Christians were killed.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1858.

NOTICE.—It is our especial desire that all letters pertaining to the business of the Louisville Journal should be addressed, not to the senior editor as many now are, but to the firm.

STATE FAIR—TROTTING DAY.—We are requested to state that the track at the Southwestern Fair Grounds is now in complete order, and that the gates are opened for the entrance of persons intending to compete for the premiums on the trotting day, for the purpose of practicing their horses.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that Mr. Whitehouse, the English electrician, who has heretofore had that department of the Ocean Telegraph in charge, has given place to Professor Thompson, of Edinburg, as his successor, and that, if the latter gentleman should fail to secure the objects desired, he will give place to Mr. Hughes, of the United States, the inventor of an instrument from which important results to ocean telegraphing may yet be realized. The New York Herald thinks that the opening of the line will not be delayed beyond the 1st of October. At the last accounts, Professor Hughes, who has two instruments with him in London, was preparing to leave with one of them for Trinity Bay. It was arranged that the Cable Company should send a special steamer from Liverpool to Trinity Bay on or about the 10th of this month, to convey the Professor or his assistant, with all necessary instruments and other fixtures for working the cable. He will arrive there about the 20th or 25th of the month, and will of course require a few days for preparation and the adjustment of the machinery. This will occupy him until the 28th of September, or perhaps to the 1st of October, but certainly not longer. If therefore he succeeds in his calculations, we may count upon being placed in the full enjoyment of the fruits of his labors by the latter date.

KANSAS.—Gov. Denver, of Kansas, has published a letter, by way of reply to various petitions presented to him, by residents of that Territory, requesting him to convene an extra session of the Legislature. The Governor declines to call this extra session, showing that at the present time there are no members of the Legislature whose official terms have not expired. He also expresses the opinion that the next election should be held under the last apportionment, according to the act of February 20, 1857. He concludes by saying that he had consulted the President and the Attorney General of the United States on this point, and both agreed that the next election should be held under this apportionment.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, when he was in the United States Senate, was the leader of the Democracy of that body. From the Senate he went into Mr. Polk's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and, in that capacity, made himself the idol of the Democracy everywhere. When the Buchanan Administration appointed him Governor of Kansas, the whole Democratic party hailed his selection as the best that could possibly have been made from the entire Union, and he was greeted with ten thousand enthusiastic expressions of Democratic gratitude for the devotion manifested by him to the interests of the Democratic party in condescending to accept an office that might not be deemed fully worthy of his transcendant ability.

And now the Washington Union, the mouth piece of the Administration, denounces Robert J. Walker as "*a traitor and a swindler.*" Well, if traitors and swindlers are thus honored and trusted and lauded and idolized by the Democracy of the nation, what is Democratic honor or trust or laudation or idolatry worth?

The Clarksville Jeffersonian learns that, while the amount of land planted is perhaps "equal to the usual amount, a considerable portion of the tobacco is quite small, and is rapidly ripening without increasing in size, which must greatly reduce the weight of the crop. The proportion of good tobacco is said to be uncommonly small. Many of the planters are now cutting." From information we have received, the amount of land planted with tobacco is much larger than last year.

The Clarksville Jeffersonian announces the suspension of the Bank of America at that place, but says the stoppage will be only temporary. Mr. Davie, the owner, is a man of great wealth, and the assets of the bank, when realized, will suffice to liquidate every liability. The present circulation of the bank is estimated at $60,000.

ANOTHER POSTMASTER ARRESTED.—A postmaster of Lagrange county, Indiana, was arrested a few days since by Deputy U. S. Marshal Charles W. Seeley, on a charge of robbing the mail. His name is Limerick Parke.

Read the advertisement headed "Rich Diggings." Lands are rapidly advancing in value in that interesting portion of Kentucky. We learn that many have doubled their fortunes by selling in the northern portion of the State and making investments in southern Kentucky. The farm advertised is accessible to market at all seasons of the year.

We wish to say to the Washington Union, in all kindness, that its course is exciting a deep indignation all over the West and southwest. We have the best reasons for saying so, and most painful evidence of the fact. It may think that it is damaging Douglas alone; that is a great error, and the sooner it is made aware of that fact, the better for the Administration and the Democratic party.

We think Senator Douglas has acted very unwisely in more than one instance on the Kansas question; and especially do we think he erred in his reception speech at Chicago. But that is no reason why the Union should furnish more ammunition to the enemy, and afford more aid and comfort to the Republicans, than Douglas's whole course has done. The Union may think it is not doing so. *We know that it is doing so.* There is such a thing as "crowding the mourners too far," to use a very significant and expressive phrase, and that is what the Union has been doing for some time.

We thought we would have been saved the necessity of saying what we now have, but the course of the Union has afforded us no alternative. Our party, with which is identified the glory and prosperity of the country, commands our first regards, and we cheerfully give them to it.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

Now, Mr. Editor, you seem to say this with great reluctance and even pain and to say it only because you consider it a solemn duty to do so. But pray why do you stop short in your solemn duty? If to your view it is so important that the Washington Union, generally considered the organ of the administration, should be rebuked for its warfare upon Mr. Douglas, why is it not important that the administration itself, of which the Union is the reputed organ, should be rebuked for *its* warfare upon Douglas? Is not the course of the administration, in the opinion of the Democratic party, of as much consequence as the course of a Washington City newspaper?

While the Washington Union is assailing Mr. Douglas merely with words, the administration assails him by deeds—it punishes with relentless proscription every office-holder that dares stand by him in his mortal peril. And we all know that the Washington Union, which the Cincinnati editor rebukes, is incited to its bitter warfare upon Douglas by the administration, which the Cincinnati editor dares not rebuke. Is any editor or man fool enough to suppose that the Washington Union would dare to keep up its bitter and persistent assaults upon the Illinois Senator if it were not encouraged and sustained and infuriated by the administration's approbation and the administration's example?

PROF. RAREY, THE HORSE TAMER.—The Rarey who has astonished Europe by subjugating vicious horses, has a brother in this country, equally skillful, who has been in attendance at the St. Louis fair. On Friday morning he gave an exhibition of his powers, with entire success. We take an account from the Democrat:

The spectators were shown a vicious mare indeed, a wild, black vixen, by her proprietor, who described her unamiable character in terms the farthest conceivable from flattery, and offered $25 to any man in the crowd who would sit upon her back for five minutes! A gentleman asked if a saddle might be used. Answer—"Yes, but you must put it on, for I can't! Soon a negro driver volunteered, was accepted, and started to procure a saddle. Meantime a young Irishman named Michael Burns applied for the lucrative privilege. It was granted him, and he warily succeeded in bridling the mare. He then mounted, and did it handsomely, and stuck tenaciously *for ten or fifteen seconds only!* He unhappily clung to the bridle as he was helplessly thrown, and thus fell at the enraged creature's front feet, which were instantly upon him. He was twice struck in the skull, was severely wounded, and narrowly escaped death. A deep and horrible gash was inflicted upon the left upper portion of the scalp, and his nose was broken. Very properly the directors refused to risk a similar or worse tragedy, and, though the negro arrived with his saddle, the wild steed was at once led from the ring, amid loud cries for Professor Rarey to mount her. The Professor announced that he would re-exhibit the mare *tamed*, but would not at once attempt to ride her for the wealth of the State! He lamented the rashness which had caused so sad an accident.

During the dinner interim we strolled to the tent of the Horse Tamer, where were the black shrew and her owner, Mr. Bernard S. Bradley. "Molly Long" he bought six months ago of a farmer of Highland, Ill. She had killed a person who attempted to ride her at Highland, and was now still unbroken, though seven years old. Mr. B. and all his jockeys, and other professional horsemen, had vainly struggled to manage her.

During the afternoon's exhibition in the ring, the vicious mare and Prof. Rarey entered the arena, completely subdued. The Professor sat upon her without saddle, and even stood upon her back while he addressed the spectators. Her proprietor also rode her. Rarey was loudly cheered and complimented on all sides for his unquestionably genuine success. The reporter, who was a witness to the taming process in the instance of this hitherto intractable animal, says that, with many others, he is perfectly satisfied that the Horse Taming Rareys have the correct and efficient system. It is a beautiful one, for it is based upon faith in the thoroughly noble nature of even an apparently malicious and malignant animal.

ITEMS.

A singular, and, unhappily, a fatal accident occurred in Charlotte county, Virginia, on Saturday week. Two gentlemen, named Spencer and Bell, riding rapidly toward the same point, came in collision. They did not see each other until the moment of the shock, owing to intervening bushes. Both were thrown heavily, and Spencer died from his injuries in 24 hours; the other was but little injured.

Distressing Drouth.—There has been no rain of any consequence in Westmoreland county, Virginia, for nearly three months. An estate upon which two thousand barrels of corn are usually produced, owing to the effects of the drouth, will not realize its owner this season one-fourth of that quantity. The corn throughout the country, except that on very moist land, is similarly damaged.

Another Arrest on a Charge of Mail Robbery.—William Garber, Esq., Special Mail Agent for the District of Indiana, arrived in the city on Saturday last, having Robert Duckworth in custody, charged with depredating upon the mails on the route between Nashville and Columbus, in this State. Duckworth was lodged in jail, and a preliminary examination of his case will take place before Mr. Commissioner Rea to-day.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

FROM CHINA.—Lieutenant Habersham, in a letter from on board the Powhatan, in Pi-Ho river, published in the Philadelphia Ledger, gives some interesting items of intelligence:

The Russian and American Ministers.—No sooner had the Allies established themselves at Tein-Sing than our able representative, Mr. Wm. B. Read, left his large cabin on board the Minnesota, pulled on board of the Russian steamer-of-war America, hoisted the American flag at her fore, along side of the Russian eagle, and was steamed up towards Tein-Sing. Then was seen a strange sight—an unnatural one almost—despotism and freedom walking hand in hand. On the quarter-deck of the Russian steamer-of-war America walked Count Poutiatine and Mr. W. B. Reed, in earnest conversation; below in the mess, Russian and American officers drinking champagne and fraternizing, and at the America's foremast head waved the flags of Russia and the United States, side by side. This is no new thing; this "feeling" between Russia and the United States. It first became apparent during the Crimean war, and has since demonstrated itself in a thousand different ways and in a thousand different places. Rumor says indeed that the Russians *have orders* to fraternize with us, and it certainly looks like it. Well, Mr. Reed and Count Poutiatine steamed up the river to Tein-Sing, let *go their* ("our?") anchor off that city, and at last accounts were in a fair way to reopen the "promising negotiations" which had been so suddenly arrested on the 20th ult. The English and French having had an interview with the two Tartar Princes, Mr. Reed was to have his at 5 A. M. this morning and Count Poutiatine at the same hour to-morrow. It seems that they choose early hours to avoid the *closeness* of the mid-day Chinese atmosphere of Tein-Sing.

A Tornado.—Capt. Samuel F. Dupont, of the Minnesota, had come on board in his gig, the crew of which numbered six—Jones, Bisp, and four others. He had been on board some hours and was about to step into his boat to return, when the Commodore remarked: "You had better wait until that rain squall passes over." The captain, therefore, returned to the cabin, while the officer of the deck ordered the gig's crew to come out of her boat and drop her astern. Unfortunately they did not do this; they only passed everything out of her that would have been injured by getting wet, and then, there being a bad chop sea on, remained in her to keep her clear of the ship's sides, the poor fellows were so proud of their boat. Several of us were smoking in the wheelhouse at the time, and were called out by the surgeon to see a "remarkable cloud." It was in the shape of a fan, the point being about twenty degrees above the horizon, and the broad part verging towards the zenith. The point was of a deep leaden hue, the body of purple, and the edges of a lurid red. The different minor clouds of which it was composed were surging and swaying from side to side like a balloon secured to the ground and thrown about by a strong wind. It was one of those sights which impress the beholder with the conviction that something sudden, and perhaps dangerous, is shortly to result, and which rivet his gaze in curious or anxious expectation. Presently it came! A moaning puff of wind, then rain, finally a heavy squall. The ship heeled slightly, and people began to retreat under the hurricane deck from the rain. Suddenly a cry reached us that passed on and penetrated to the remotest corner of the ship—

"The gig has swamped! Away there to the boats! Save the crew!"

This was the only order heard. Just as it was given the heavy squall sprang into a tornado, the intensity of which blew blocks of wood and men about the decks like so many feathers. We tried to get into the weather boats, thinking that before we could lower them the ship would have swung and made them the lee ones, but the storm blew us back under the bulwarks as if we had been so many children. The ship also, instead of swinging readily, as we expected, only keeled over the more under the increased pressure, the bare masts bending as if they would go over the side. We therefore restored to the lee boats, but before we could get them ready for lowering, the tornado chopped around eight points and blew with increased fury. Heavy hailstones also now took the place of rain, and a dense bank of mist and fine sand swept over us, and changed day to the shades of dusk. Many of us had lost our hats, and were to be seen through the mist, gloom, striving in vain to protect our eyes and temples from the masses of falling ice. It was a dreadful scene. Even discipline seemed staggered in the blinding confusion, and the strongest voices were swept by the ear before their meaning could be gathered. Officers were to be seen pulling men in different directions, shouted orders into their ears, and showing them by signs what was to be done. In the mean time the gig's crew had been swept away from their shattered boat (this we learned subsequently from one of the survivors) by an irresistible eddy, and were clinging on the ship's rudder. Had we known this at the time we might have lowered ropes to them, but it was so thick that we could not see, and their cries for help were swept away by the hurricane. At the end of a minute or two we were ready for lowering the boats, but were prevented by another sudden chopping of the storm, which, taking us now upon the quarter, urged the ship around her anchor with a velocity which jerked the rudder from the grasp of most of those who clung to it, and left them to be engulphed by the whirlpool thus formed. It was only the strongest who could retain their hold, and they could but listen to the cries of their friends and see them sink. This was the last of poor Jones and Bisp; two others, who were swept from the rudder at the same time, and who were excellent swimmers, struck out bravely against the eddy, and finally cleared it. The supposition is that both Jones and Bisp had been disabled in some way.

A second move was now made to get the boats in the water, but the Commodore ordered us to desist. And indeed it was a wise order, for the tornado was then at its very height, the sea was one mass of foam, and we should have been blown over its boiling surface like so many feathers. Thus we should have been driven away from the men we were going to save. It was better to quietly await a lull. After a while this came. The Commodore waved his hand—down went the boats. "Unhook! Bear her off, boys! Out oars! Now pull for life and death! Six men are in the water."

The atmosphere had now partially cleared and the tornado was abating, but it still blew a furious gale and the rain almost blinded us. The most that the boats could do at first was to head towards the spot pointed out by those who watched from the ship's deck. That spot was a little beyond the eddy which had buried poor Jones and Bisp, and by standing up in the boat one could see two black objects struggling for life. Now the boats begin to make headway. Though shipping the seas with dangerous freedom, and having more than one oar blown from its owner's grasp by the dying tornado, they are still nearing the survivors. "How many of them are there?" We do not know. We pick up two and ask them, "How many are overboard? Where are the others?" They do not know. One of them is even too exhausted to answer. The other shakes his head mournfully and sinks his brow upon his hand. Oh, where are they? only two out of six. We must save the others, but where are we to pull? We brought the boat "head to sea," and gazed around in painful uncertainty. There were three boats, two of ours and one from the Minnesota. We strove in vain to catch sight of some uplifted arm—to hear the accents of some guiding voice. There was nothing but wind and rain, and the drenching sea that broke over us, and the debris of the swamped boat that floated around us, that helped us in the search.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS OF THE KENTUCKY ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, BISHOP KAVANAUGH PRESIDING.

The Conference occupies that part of the Commonwealth which extends on the Ohio river from the mouth of Harrod's creek to Little Sandy river and thence southeastwardly to the State line.

Lexington District.—William C. Dandy, P. E. Lexington Station, Edmund P. Buckner; Frankfort, Joseph Rand; Versailles and Georgetown, Stephen Noland; Nicholasville, John C. Harrison; Jessamine and Woodford, D. W. Axline and Peter E. Kavanaugh; Winchester and Mt. Zion, Lewis G. Hicks; Vienna, J. L. Gragg; Paris and North Middletown, Thomas F. Vanmeter; Mount Sterling, Clark Polly; Oxford, Brinkley M. Messick; Leesburg, John P. Grinsted; Franklin Mission, Wm. T. Benton.

Harrodsburg District.—John G. Bruce, P. E. Harrodsburg Station, Seraiah S. Deering; Danville, Geo. W. Merritt; Perryville and White Chapel, Henry C. Northcutt; Perryville Circuit, Milton Piles, J. Sandusky Sup.; Lancaster, Richard Stanford, Chas. W. Miller; Richmond and Providence, Jedediah Foster; Madison Circuit, T. J. Godby; Crab Orchard, John S. Coxe; Somerset, M. J. W. Ambrose; Salvisa, Wm. G. Johns; Maxville, Anselm Minor; Lawrenceburg, to be supplied by S. J. Dailey; Lancaster Circuit, Milton Mann.

Shelbyville District.—Wm. McD. Abbett, P. E. Shelbyville Station, John H. Linn; Shelby Circuit, Lemuel D. Parker; Simpsonville, John C. C. Thompson; Taylorsville, Geo. L. Gould; Bloomfield, James C. Minor; Lagrange, John F. Van Pelt; West Port, Jeremiah Strother; New Castle, to be supplied by Fielding Bell; Bedford, Geo. W. Crumbaugh; Lockport, to be supplied; Carrollton, Jno. W. Cunningham.

Covington District.—Thomas P. C. Shellman, P. E. Covington Station, Robert Heiner; Latonia and Ludlow Mission, George W. Maley; Newport, Wm. F. T. Spruill; Alexandria, David Walk; Falmouth, William B. Kavanaugh; Millersburg, Daniel Stevenson; Millersburg Collegiate Institute, George S. Savage; Agent for Kentucky Conference Educational Fund, D. Welburn; Cynthiana and Ruddell's Mills, Wm. H. Winter; Carlisle, James H. Brooking; Warsaw, W. W. Chamberlin; Owenton and Eagle Creek Mission, Thomas Rankin; Crittenden, Leroy C. Danley; Burlington, Ephraim M. Cole; Flat Rock Mission, to be supplied by John James.

Maysville District.—Samuel L. Robertson, P. E. Maysville Station, John S. Bayless; Washington and Germantown, Ezenah Johnson; Shannon and Sardis, John C. Hardy; Minerva, John L. Scott; Orangeburg, Hiram P. Walker; Lewis, Franklin T. Johns; Flemingsburg, Hartwell J. Perry; Poplar Plains, Wm. M. Spivey and George W. Smith; Sharpsburg, to be supplied by Ransom Lancaster; Owingsville, Senaca X. Hall; Mt. Olivet, John M. Johnson; Tilton, Wm. C. Atmore.

West Liberty District.—Elias Botner, P. E. Pikeville, James Randall; Prestonsburg, Joshua Taylor; Jackson Mission, William L. Furniss; West Liberty Mission, Jacob Walk; Irvine, Jesse B. Lock; Letcher and Perry Mission, to be supplied; Highland Mission, Peter Conway; Boone ville and Proctor Mission, to be supplied.

Barbourville District.—Wm. B. Landrum, P. E. Barbourville and Manchester, Wm. E. Littleton; London Mission, to be supplied; Yellow Creek Mission, to be supplied; Mt. Pleasant Mission, Solomon Pope; Williamsburg Mission, to be supplied; Mt. Vernon Mission, to be supplied; Watts Creek Mission, to be supplied.

By Election of the General Conference.—Lorenzo D. Huston editor of the Home Circle and Sunday School Visitor. George W. Brush, transferred to Louisville Conference. John R. Eades, transferred to Texas Conference. Oliver W. Landreth, transferred to Georgia Conference.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—*Tampico taken by the Liberals—Gale at Brazos Santiago.*—The steamship Gen. Rusk, Captain Smith, from Brazos Santiago, arrived yesterday.

The news from Mexico is interesting and important. It appears that Tampico is now in possession of the Liberals.

The Brownsville Flag, of the 1st inst., has the following intelligence from Tamaulipas.

"News has been received in Matamoras to the effect that the citizens and merchants of Tampico were growing exceeding tired of being caged up, and were making overtures to the besiegers to deliver to them the city."

A letter dated "Matamoros, September 1st., 10 o'clock," with which we have been favored, communicates the annexed important news:

"An express has just arrived from Victoria, bringing intelligence that Tampico was taken on the 25th ult., by Capistran, with 400 frontier riflemen, assisted by a revolution inside. The fight lasted four hours. No particulars yet."

Capistran, it is hardly necessary to mention, belongs to the Liberal party.

The Flag, of the 1st inst., publishes the annexed interesting intelligence from San Luis Potosi. It looks well for the success of Liberals:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Aug. 10, 1858.—"I arrived at this place with the Liberal army on the 13th inst., nothing having previously taken place that is worth mentioning. At the towns of Charcas, Venado, Hedionda, and in this city, Gov. Vidaurri has been received with triumphal arches, merry pealing of bells, firing of rockets, &c., all of which was done to demonstrate the joy that his arrival at those places had caused."

"From my position I can take a clear view of things, and I have a thorough confidence that the issue will be favorable to the liberal cause."

"A financial transaction was about to take place between Gov. Vidaurri and the Governor of Zacatecas, by which it was thought the former would be placed in possession of ample means to insure success."

The Flag also has the following paragraph:

"We learn that the Rev. Bishop Barracas and some twenty odd clergymen, banished by Col. Zuazua from San Luis Potosi, have arrived in Matamoros. It is said they contemplate sojourning in this city until order is again restored in Mexico."

The news from the American side of the Rio Grande is interesting.

THE RAILROAD IMBROGLIO.—Our readers are aware that a difficulty has existed for some time between the four great Eastern railroads, including the New York and Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio. Representatives of the roads have lately held a meeting in Philadelphia, and a dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial states that they have compromised their difficulties.

It would seem that the Erie Co. has induced the Directors and Executive of the other great seaboard lines to make solemn railway laws and to provide suitable vindications for the same. The agreement is to take effect on the 21st inst. Freight rates on first class between New York and St. Louis will be $1 70 per 100 lbs; to Louisville $1 45; to Cincinnati $1 30. Passenger fares will be slightly advanced.

[From the Ohio Statesman of Sunday.]

THE FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A frightful accident occurred on the night express train due at this place at one o'clock yesterday morning, at the No. 6 bridge on the Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad, on Friday evening last. The bridge which caused the accident is a "curved bridge," covered, and one hundred and twenty feet long, spanning a creek, which, at the time of the occurrence, had but little water in its bed. The express train reached the place at eight o'clock on Friday night, and, while passing through, the tender attached to the locomotive flew off the track, and, for a short distance, jolted over the ties with such force as to break down the bridge.

The locomotive passed through, but the timbers of the bridge separating, precipitated the two baggage cars and two passenger cars to the bed of the creek, and the entire structure fell in upon the train, crushing in the tops and sides of the cars. The two baggage cars were stove in, and the first passenger car was crushed to pieces; the rear end of the hind car remained up on the abutment, some fifteen or twenty feet high. The passengers in the latter car were all thrown to the lower end in a heap, the seats and a large stove falling on top. Of those in this car, scarcely a passenger escaped without injury, though they were none very dangerously hurt.

The most dangerous and serious injuries were received by the persons in the first passenger car, which was a complete ruin. Conductor Joseph Mooney, who was seated with an engineer by the name of Johnson Fleming, received a blow on the forehead from a piece of timber which took off the scalp, but did not fracture the skull. Mr. Fleming was picked up insensible and has not since spoken, though when the passengers left the scene yesterday afternoon he was still breathing. His recovery is doubtful. Mr. Bryan Roach, of Louisville, Ky., had both legs broken, and Mrs. Meredith, of Xenia, Mr. Humphrey and wife, of Newark, and a number of others, whose names we were unable to learn, were badly hurt. Elias J Correl, baggage master, of this city, received severe injuries.

A number of the wounded passed through this city on the three o'clock afternoon train, from whom we learned the above particulars. It seems almost miraculous that no persons were killed or hurt, for the cars were full. Those we conversed with yesterday all expressed their satisfaction at having escaped with their lives. The exaggerated account of the accident telegraphed to the Cincinnati papers yesterday morning produced the utmost excitement among the people expecting friends on the unfortunate train, and several persons came here from Cincinnati almost distracted. One gentleman from that city knew that his two little girls were aboard the train, and he awaited their arrival here in an agony of suspense. His feelings upon seeing his children step from the cars safe and uninjured—one with a crushed and shattered bird cage, containing three canaries, in her hand—can only be imagined by those placed under similar circumstances. The wounded and frightened passengers while here were treated with the tenderest care.

After the shock of the falling train had passed away those among the passengers who were unhurt busied themselves in rescuing the others from the rubbish of the ruined cars, and conveying the helpless to a neighboring farm house. Conspicuous among those who exerted themselves in this work, was Miss Ellen C. Bartlett, of Nottingham, New Hampshire. All the passengers we spoke to expressed their unqualified admiration of the noble conduct of this young lady. She had been stunned and bruised by the shock, but immediately recovered her self-possession and worked among the ruins with a coolness, judgment, and energy which nobody else could command. All night long she toiled among the groaning sufferers, regardless of her own comfort, alleviating to the utmost extent the misery around her. It gives us pleasure to chronicle the well-merited praise she received for the noble part she bore on that gloomy night from those who witnessed it. The number of persons wounded was between twenty-five and thirty, instead of that number killed, as the dispatch had it.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The steamship Vanderbilt from Havre and Southampton, with dates to the 1st., arrived late last night.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have returned to England from their visit to Prussia.

Nearly a million and a half of gold is on the way from Australia.

Advices from India state that General Grant had left Lucknow to relieve Maunsengh and to capture Fizabad.

The diplomatic agents of the Allies are to be allowed to reside temporarily in Pekin.

A Chinese envoy is to visit Paris.

Liverpool, August 31.—Sales of cotton for the past three days have been 19,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and 2,000 to exporters. The market closed quiet but steady, with a decline for inferior qualities, and quotations are badly maintained.

The Manchester advices continue favorable, and the market for cotton closed with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs—Flour is firm at 6d advance, and closing quiet. Wheat is also firm, and 1d@2d higher, closing quiet; red Western 5s 6d; white Western 6s 3d@6s 6d; Southern 6s 9d@7s 4d.

Corn dull. Provisions—Beef steady and dull; pork and bacon steady; lard quiet at 60s 6d@62s. Naval stores—Rosin closed steady at 4s 2d@4s 3d for common. Spirits of turpentine steady at 38s 6d @39s. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm.

London Money Market, Aug. 31.—Consols closed at 96⅝@96¾ for money and account. The money market is unchanged.

Second Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The Vanderbilt brings 355 passengers.

Twelve vessels have been wrecked on the English coast. With one exception the crews were all saved.

Mr. Morphy, the American chess player, played eight games blindfolded at the same time before the Birmingham chess contest, winning all but one.

Rudolph, Jung, & Co., of Paris, in the silk trade, have failed. The liabilities are very large.

The Turkish Ministry has resigned. A new one is formed.

Great hopes are entertained that a treaty of commerce will be effected with China.

The Jesuits it is said will obtain exclusive authority to establish a branch of their order in China.

Prussia has addressed a note to Vienna on the Austrian occupation of Rustadt.

The Raja Pootna rebels fled, after plundering Touk, and were pursued by Gen. Roberts. The Swalier rebels are menacing Bechore and Bughore.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Steamship Star of the West from Aspinwall with California dates to the 20th ult., arrived at midnight. She has nearly one million seven hundred thousand dollars in treasure.

General news rather unimportant. Financial matters reported easy beyond anything previously known in the history of California. Collections are highly satisfactory and money had gone begging at 1 to 1½ per cent. on merchandise from the Isthmus.

Col. Canty had made an attempt to seize Ponta Arenas in the name of Costa Rica. He was opposed by the British Consul at Greytown, and the British naval officers who propose annexing it to the Mosquito possessions, this if carried out will lead to further complications between England and the United States.

Col. Canty had left Punta Arenas for Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Sept 13.

The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived from Havana with dates to the 8th and $100,000 in specie.

The Dutch ship Cornelia Goon Hooft, from Salarto, brought 378 coolies to Havana, but lost 210 during the voyage.

Sugars were held firmly at 11 rials for Dutch standard No. 12 and other numbers. On that basis contracts had been made amounting to 68,000 boxes of coming crop at 24¼@28c per box of 16 ardes net. Molasses very quiet at 5 rials for clayes.

Exchange rather active; bills on London 14¾@15¼; bills on Eastern cities 3¼@4.

Freights very dull and scarcely any engagements are reported.

The health of Havana is much improved.

The steamer Clyde from Vera Cruz had arrived with dates to the 8th.

DAYTON, September 13.

The wagon and plow establishment, formerly owned by Henry Kimes, occupied by Kohlreser and Phifenberger, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $3,000, partly insured.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.

The anniversary of the battle of North Point, which occurred yesterday, was celebrated to-day by a general holiday. The principal feature of the day was the removal of the remains of Wells and McComas, who lost their lives during the battle at North Point, to the spot selected in the city, where a monument is to be erected. A large procession, embracing the military and civic authorities, escorted the remains. Salutes were fired, the stores were closed along the route, and flags were displayed appropriately draped with crape.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, September 13.

The city is full of strangers, and the arrangements for the fair are complete. The Cosmopolitan Art Association pictures are all on the ground, on exhibition gratis to the public. The number of entries already made is 2,000, and the fair will be the finest ever held in Ohio. The finest exhibition of horses ever made in Ohio is expected. Ample arrangements have been made for the guests.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

This afternoon the representatives of the principal railroads and of the press of this city enjoyed a pleasant ride on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in the new couch and seat cars invented by Mr. Woodruff, of Illinois. These cars, which have been used on many of the Western railroads for the past year, will doubtless soon be introduced on the roads in this part of the country.

WASHINGTON, September 13.

Judge Bowlin, Minister to Paraguay, arrived in the city this morning, and a short time thereafter he had an interview with General Cass at the State Department.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 13.

Jack Gamble won the race this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.

The deaths from yellow fever on Saturday were 70; during the week, 470.

NERVOUSNESS OR WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND.—If any of our readers are troubled with Nervousness or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of "BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS." We have tried it and can recommend it confidently as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.
s11 j&beod3&w1 — *Daily Enterprise.*

THE QUEEN'S SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, August 17, 1858.

DEAR OLD BUCK: Prince Albert is suffering with a severe attack of the King's Evil; the Prince of Wales is also confined to his bed with the Royal Itch; our own person is affected with numerous India Sores. Mr. Dallas informs me that Porter's Oriental Life Liniment is a certain cure for the above diseases. You will please purchase me a few gross, and send by first steamer, and oblige your friend,

VICTORIA REGINA.

P. S.—Hurry up the Liniment. D'Israeli has taken the hog cholera.

au21 d&w — V. R.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is said to be the only sure cure for baldness and gray hair. It removes all scurf, dandruff, and scrofulous eruptions from the scalp, and in a few days restores gray hair to its original color and beauty. This preparation contains no coloring matter, but resuscitates the hair by invigorating and renewing perfect health to the scalp, thus imparting new life and vigor to the roots and by them conveying healthy fluid to flow into each separate hair.—*Louisville Times.*

MARRIED,

In Franklin county, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Ben Mills, MR. JAMES T. BERRYMAN, of Woodford county, to Miss SALLIE J. CHURCH, of Franklin.

On the 2d instant, at the residence of Mr. T. W. Tucker, by the Rev. T. R. Palmer, MR. JACOB BEADLEY, of this city, to Miss NANNIE TUCKER, of Shelby.

At the same time and place, by the same, MR. ELIAS M. WARE to Miss SALLIE E. TUCKER, all of Shelby county, Kentucky.

On the evening of the 7th instant, at Christ church, by Rev. James Craik, D. D., MR. S. W. SWIFT and MISS JENNIE T. HARRINGTON, all of this city.

DIED,

At the residence of her uncle, Mr. Kellogg, MARY SUSAN TYLER, in the 19th year of her age, daughter of Capt. W. L. Tyler, of St. Louis.

On the 9th of September, 1858, of congestive chill, WILLIAM HOOTON, in the 45th year of his age.

Of consumption, in Versailles, Ky., at the residence of his father, on the 5th instant, J. PRICE MCGRATH, in the 23d year of his age.

He was a kind, obedient son, and much beloved by all who knew him, and died in peace with his God. Remember, blooming youth, you must die.

In Adams county, Illinois, on Sunday, August 22d, 1858, RONA W., infant son of Mary E. and A. F. Pearce, aged 4 months and 8 days.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.—For many years these medicines have borne the palm throughout our country. They are confidently and successfully and almost universally used everywhere by the "high and low, rich and poor." Who then will hesitate to use them? A full supply is always kept by
RAYMOND & TYLER,
No. 74 Fourth st., opposite National Hotel.
a11 eod&w

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.

REMARKS.—With the present ruling rates for Southern freights and the epidemic at New Orleans, there is no disposition evinced to make shipments of produce in that direction. The epidemic also keeps many Southerners at the North, and they do not enter the market at present. Flour and wheat have declined. Corn and oats continue to command former rates. The grocery market has been very dull, and also provisions. Tobacco has declined a fraction.

The weather has been very favorable for the growing crops. The river remains very low and none but the smallest boats can run.

The money market continues as dull as ever and rates remain as previously.

Our quotations embrace only the wholesale prices unless otherwise specified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The transactions have been very light, amounting to only about 150 pieces bagging and 200 coils rope, and mostly on plantation orders. A good article of bagging has commanded 14 to 14½c for small lots of handloom. Hunt's powerloom has been selling at 15c. Rope has ranged from 5½ to 6½c for hand and 7@7½c for machine.

The New Orleans Bulletin, of last Wednesday, says:

We noticed in our last review a fair retail demand for bagging at 15@16c, since which a lot of 750 pieces handloom has been sold at 14½c. In rope we notice further sales of 500 coils machine on Saturday at 7½c. At retail dealers realize 8@8½c for machine rope and 7@7½c for hand-loom.

COTTON.—We have nothing to report in this department.

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.—Cotton yarns we quote 8@8½, 9@9½, and 10@10½c in lots to the trade and to the country. Cannellton and Pittsburg sheetings 8½c. Cannellton batting 12½ cents.

CORDAGE, &c.—Manilla cordage we quote at 13½c. Hemp twine we quote at 10½@12½c.

CHEESE.—Sales of Western Reserve in lots from store at 7¼ cents for prime.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Star candles have remained firm and we still quote at 18@20c, according to weight. Hard pressed tallow candles we quote at 12½c. Soap we continue to quote at $1 60@$1 75 for common and $2 50 to $3 for fancy per box.

COAL.—The retail price is 14c for Pittsburg and 12½c for Pomeroy and Beach Bottom.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour market has had a very dull appearance throughout the week, and the sales that have taken place were only in small lots. Prices are fully 25c lower than at the date of our last review, though in the absence of any heavy transactions we can only give the quotations for lots by the drayload, which have ranged from $4 75 to $5. The millers are shipping East. Wheat is also lower, and we quote red and white 80 to 85 and 90 to 95c, according to quality. Receipts fair. In corn quite a large business has been done, at former prices. Dealers have been paying for round lots 45c and selling at 50@53c for ear and shelled. Oats are still scarce, and old commands readily 52@53c, and from store they sell at 58@60c. Barley we quote at 65c and rye at 55c. In bran, shorts, and shipstuffs a mere retail business has been doing from the mills.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS.—All these articles continue to come in slowly, and are scarce. Feathers we quote at 46c. Ginseng we quote at 30c. Beeswax 24c, and rags 3c cash.

FISH.—There is only a retail trade in fish, and quotations take a wide range.

FRUITS.—Raisins we quote $2 50 for M. R. and $3@3 25 for layer. Figs 11½c. Dates 9c. Sicily lemons $5 50. No oranges in market. No dried fruit coming in.

GLASS.—Cunningham's Pittsburg city brands unchanged. The agency here is selling viz: 8x10 $3 50, 10x12 $3 75, 10x14 $4, 10x16 $4 50, 10x17 and 12x14 $4 75, 10x18 and 12x16 $5, 12x18 $5 25, 10x20 and 12x20 $6, and 12x22 $6 25. Country brands sell 25c lower.

GROCERIES.—A very light business has been done, the sales of sugar amounting to only 150 hhds. The extreme range of quotations has been 8¼ to 9¾c, but the bulk of the sales has been at 8¾@9c. In refined and crushed small sales at 11¼ to 12c. In molasses a few sales, the largest lot being 50 bbls, at 38 to 40c. About 350 bags Rio coffee have been taken at 11¼ to 11¾c. A few tierces rice sold at 4c.

HEMP.—We have heard of no purchases from the country. At St. Louis prices are lower, the last sales we have seen quoted there being at $81@$92 per ton, according to quality. We continue to quote from the country $100 per ton.

HAY.—Continues scarce, and prices if anything are higher. From boats and the levee prime would probably command $12 to $12 50 per ton. It is selling in small lots from store at $14 per ton.

HIDES.—Dealers are paying 5c for green and sell at the same, adding 25c ₩ hide for commission. Dry salted we quote at 11c, and flint at 13@14c.

IRON.—Stonecoal and charcoal we quote at 3@4c, in lots to the trade. Borax 30c ₩ lb. Oakum 7½c. Pig iron we quote at $26@27 for hot and $30 for cold blast ₩ ton.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Small sales continue to be made at 28@30 and 28@40c, and colored jeans at 45c.

LEATHER.—We quote in rough 21@23c, oak sole and hemlock at 25@27c. Harness we quote at 26@28c, skirting 28 @30c, black bridle $38@40c, and fair bridle $40@42c.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Bar lead we now quote at 6¾c by the ton and 6¾c in smaller quantities from the Louisville Lead Works. Pig 6@6½c. The city manufactory is selling pure white lead at $2 to $2 12½, superior at $1 75 to $2, and Clinton at $1 60@$1 75, according to quantity. Shot $1 80.

NAILS.—We quote 10d's from the wharf from first hands at $3 for round lots; from store we quote $3 25. Horseshoe nails, imported, 23c, and home-made 28c.

OILS.—Linseed oil we quote at 85@86c, at which the mill is selling. Lard oil is dull at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—In the early part of the week there were sales of 460 bbls mess pork at $16. Since then some 200 bbls have been sold to fill orders at the same. The market closes very dull, and the above quotation must be considered nominal. In bacon, the principal transactions have been 70 tierces hams on private terms, 4,000 pieces canvassed at New Albany at $9 85 packed, 600 pieces country porkhouse at 9½@9¾c, and on orders about 50 casks clear rides at 8¾@8¾c, 25 cks shoulders at 6½@6¾c, and few casks hams at 10@10½c. In lard, sales on orders of keg at 11½c, and yesterday 60 bbls and tierces at 10½ and 125 tierces at 10½c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Shippers are purchasing crops of potatoes at 55c per bushel and $1 75 per bbl. Onions we quote at $1 75 per bbl.

SALT.—The Kanawha agency has advanced the prices to 27c by wholesale and 30c by retail.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed has advanced to $1 40, which the mill is paying. Small sales from store of clover at $6, of timothy at $2 50, and clean blue and orchard grass at $1 20.

STARCH.—We quote at 5c for No. 1 in lots.

TOBACCO.—The business continues restricted by the very light stock on sale. The weather has continued favorable for the plant, and prices have given way another fraction. We quote merchantable lugs $5@6, medium leaf $6@8, good to fine leaf $8@11, and choice $11@14. The sales of the week have been 230 hhds, viz: 2 hhds scraps at $1 65 and $2 50, 6 at $4 10@4 75, 51 at $5 05@5 95, 41 at $6@6 95, 32 at $7@7 95, 48 at $8@8 95, 16 at $9@9 95, and 4 at $10, $10 15, $11 25, and $13 85.

Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, of 33 hhds—2 at $4 25 and $4 75, 14 at $5@5 95, 4 at $6 10@6 95, 6 at $7 60 @7 95, 3 at $8 05@8 85, 3 at $10@10 85, and 1 at $11 55.

TIN PLATE.—Unchanged. We quote IC, 10x14, $11 50; IX, 10x14, $13 25; IC, 14x20, leaded, $12 50; IX, 14x20, $13 25; block tin, 35@38c ₩ lb; charcoal iron 6½c; boiler do 5½c; brazing copper 38@40c. Galvanized iron, all number from 26 up, $14@$16. Russian iron, from 26 up, $16@$20.

TALLOW.—We continue to quote city rendered at 8½@9c. Dealers are paying butchers for rough, 5c.

WHISKY.—Raw has declined, and closes at 20½c.

WOOL.—A good demand. We quote grease 18@20c, pulled 24@26c, and tub-washed 27@30c, according to quality.

FREIGHTS.—Continue very firm. We quote to New Orleans pound freights 50c for through and 60c for way per hundred, tobacco $7 ₩ hhd, pork per bbl $1 10 for through and $1 25 for way, whisky $1 25 for through and $1 50 for way, corn 50c per sack, and mules $8 per head. To Memphis pound freights 40c.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The only change worthy of note in the money market is a decline in Eastern exchange. The banks are checking at ¼ premium. New Orleans is nominal.

The banks and brokers continue to complain of dull times. They take all the good paper that is offering at former rates.

Since our last, the Bank of America at Clarksville has been compelled to suspend specie payments, but it is believed that its noteholders will sustain no loss. In uncurrent money the only change we notice is an improvement in the paper of the sound free banks of Tennessee, which is taken at the same rate as the notes of the old banks, ½ dis. Illinois money remains at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount. The brokers take Indiana and Ohio State bank paper from their customers at par, and charge outside parties ¼ discount; Indiana free banks range from ½ to ¾ discount. Missouri par.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday evening says:

The market is still slightly in favor of the lender, although with little pressure of acceptable securities. Many of the banks are endeavoring to reduce their loans, but some are loaded with long paper that the process is a very slow one.

There is but little activity in foreign exchange. Bankers are looking for prime commercial bills for remittance, and well known signatures bring very nearly the same rates as the bills of leading drawers. The return of some protested commercial bills within the last few days was unexpected, but has not seemed to create much excitement.

The stock market opened with a little irregularity, but with more animation in some particulars.

We annex our usual comparative table of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week. As compared with the totals for the corresponding periods of the preceding two years, there is no important change. The total of goods thrown upon the market, which includes the entries for consumption and the withdrawals from bonded warehouse, is in excess of the total entered at the port, and the like has been the case every week (with only two exceptions), since January 1st. The stock of foreign dry goods in bonded warehouse must therefore be reduced to a low ebb by this time.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,348,513	$2,084,438	$2,009,134
Thrown on market	1,875,355	1,911,115	2,141,475
Since Jan. 1st.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$73,968,551	$78,266,456	$43,763,082
Thrown on market	73,376,293	75,596,973	50,864,198

The N. O. Picayune of last Thursday says of the money market:

The market has not shown any important change. The only activity perceptible was in cotton, the demand for which continues brisk. This, however, furnishes more exchange than is wanted at the declining rates.

Money matters remain without material change, but there are indications of more demand, in view of the near approach of the business season. Paper having four and five months to run can no longer be passed at the low rates current some weeks ago. Indeed there is not much doing under 8 per cent, which embraces early spring paper, and 9 for prime maturities a little later.

The exchange market is heavy, and the tendency to a further depression is still apparent. Of sterling there is comparatively little offering, and the rates for fair to prime bills are maintained at 108⅝@109½. We do not hear of any sales of bills of leading drafts. Francs have been sold again at 5f.25@5f.22½. Sixty day bills on New York rule from 1½@2 per cent. discount. Sight, ⅛@¾ per cent. discount, but forced sales have been made below.

Shelby House Cattle Market—W. W. Summers.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.

The prices of cattle have ranged from $2 to $3 ₩ cwt. gross, with a good many in the pens.

Sheep have ranged from $1 25 to $2 ₩ head, and coming in rather freely.

The prices of hogs have ranged from $4 50 to $5 ₩ cwt. gross.

The receipts of stock for the week past were as follows—215 cattle, sheep 587, and 212 hogs.

Receipts:

CATTLE—B R Pool, Breckinridge, 54; W Coe, Jefferson, 2; J Lilley, 19; Vaught & Penderian, 10; Wm Rodman, Washington, Ind, 22; J Rodman, 20; H Moore, city, 4; C Bivens, Bartholomew, Ind, 40; T Woods, Jefferson, 2; C Simms, Washington, 20; T Ewing, Marion, 22.

SHEEP—Wm H Heady, Spencer, 98; L Kuslar, Harrison Ind 156; J C Willutt, Meade, 56; T Welling, Nelson 30; C Simms, Washington, 26; T Ryans, Jefferson, 14; J Stringer, city, 112; T Ewing, 97.

HOGS—J Shelton, Madison, 110; A Keets, Jackson, Ind, 47; J Melsky, 4; T Cash, Hardin, 142.

Bourbon House Cattle Market—H. F. Vissman.

The market is unchanged, and the stock of good cattle is limited, but with a fair supply of common. Choice and extra 3@3½c, fair to good 2½@2¾, and common and rough 1½@2c gross weight.

Hogs sell at 4½@4¾c for well-fatted, but common are dull at 3@4c gross weight.

Sheep are in fair demand at $1 25@2 50 ₩ head. Lambs $1 25@2 ₩ head, according to quality.

The receipts of stock for the week past were as follows—152 cattle, 140 sheep, and 71 hogs.

Receipts:

CATTLE—Oldham, G Anderson, 15; Shelby, W Smith, 18; W F Thompson, 9; Ballow & Co, 13; B W Allen, 15; Henry, J Merchant & Co, 15, Washington, Bruner & Co; R L Thompson, 25; Nelson, L Dragoo, 20; Jefferson, R Waters, 9; Marrigan, 3.

SHEEP—Oldham, Barrickman & Co, 35; Washington, Bruner & Co, 66; Jefferson, R Waters, 45.

HOGS—Oldham, Mitchell, 9; Nelson, R Constantine, 62.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13, P. M.

Cotton market is easier, but quotations unchanged—sales to-day of 2,000 bales. Flour is buoyant at $6 25. Yellow corn 80c. Provisions very dull. Whisky 25c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13, P. M.

Flour very dull—sales of 800 bbls in lots at $4 70@$4 90 for choice and extra brands, closing nominal; receipts fair. Whisky steady—sales of 600 bbls at 20½c. Provisions dull with sales of 700 bbls mess pork at $16, 120 hhds bulk meat at 5¼@7¼c, including packages, and 100 hhds bacon at 6@8c for shoulders and sides. Wheat is dull but not lower. Corn steady. Oats dull at 50c. Money market unchanged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, P. M.

Cotton market easier—sales of 2,300 bales; the steamer's news caused a slight decline. Flour heavy—sales of 13,000 bbls. Wheat has declined—sales of 15,000 bush at $1 20 for prime red and white, and $1 30@1 35 for common to fair. Corn—sales of 75,000 bush at 65@72c for mixed and 80c for white. Whisky firm. Bacon quiet at 6½@6¾c. Linseed Oil quiet at 75c. Lard oil—sales of 4,000 gallons at 90@95c. Tallow is firm at 10¼@10½c. Sugar is dull at 7¼@8¼c for Muscovado.

Stocks lower at the second board—Illinois Central R. R. 75, Lacrosse and Milwaukee 2¼. Michigan Southern 24¾, New York Central 79¾, Reading 49, Galena and Chicago 82¾, Michigan Central 57½, Erie 18¾, Cleveland and Toledo 34¾, Lacrosse land grants 24.

BALTIMORE, September 13, M.

Flour inactive at $5 50. Wheat dull and lower; sales of red at $1 25@1 30 and white at $1 29@1 37. Corn dull at 78c@80 for white and 90c@92 for yellow. Whisky—sales of Ohio at 26c@27. Provisions dull and heavy.

NEW YORK, September 13, M.

Flour heavy; 10,000 barrels sold at $4 90@$5 for State. Wheat quiet; 6,000 bushels sold; quotations are nominal at a decline of 1@2c. Corn heavy; 20,000 bushels sold; mixed 65@71c; prime yellow 94c. Mess pork heavy at $17 35@ $17 40; prime $15@$15 50.

Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island 71½; Illinois Central Bonds 90¾; Michigan Southern 24¾; New York Central 79¾; Pennsylvania Coal Company 74¾; Reading 49¾; Missouri 6's 84½; Galena and Chicago 82; Michigan Central 58; Erie 18¾; Cleveland and Toledo 34¾; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 91; Lacrosse Land Grants 24¾; Tennessee 6's 90¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, P. M.

Cotton—sales to-day of 3,000 bales at stiffer prices but the quotations are unchanged. Flour advanced 25c, superfine at $6 25. Exchange on London 109, and on New York at sight ⅜ discount.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9, P. M.

Cotton—sales to-day of 2,500 bales at stiffer prices but quotations; there are more buyers than sellers. Sugar is steady at 8¼c. Corn quiet at 75c. Coffee is firm at an advance of ¼c, with sales at 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10, P. M.

Cotton advanced ⅛c, with sales to-day of 1,000 bales at 12@12¼c for Orleans middling, sales of the week of 9,750 bales, receipts last week 14,500 bales against 3,350 last year, stock at this port 41,000 bales against 11,660 bales last year. Flour quiet at $6 for superfine. White corn 55c and yellow 80c. Coffee firm—sales of the week 6,000 bags, stock at this port 30,500 bags against 120,000 bgs last year. Exchange on London 108¾.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 8.

Beef Cattle—The market for Western beeves was lively at 8@8½c ₩ lb net, and but few left on sale. Texas cattle to-day met a fair demand at $16@$32 ₩ head, according to quality.

Hogs—We quote at 8c ₩ lb net.

Sheep—The last sale was at $4 25 ₩ head.

Milch Cows—Good supply at $30@$65 ₩ head.

Veal Cattle—We quote at $8@10 ₩ head.

The following from the New York Shipping List shows the export of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 1, 1857, to September 1, 1858:

	Flour, bbls.	Meal, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, Bush.
1857-58	1,300,006	607	6,658,639	2,372,444
1856-57	883,179	686	7,567,001	4,793,134

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
1857-58	303,100	2,875,653	543,590	216,162
1856-57	483,100	2,875,653	543,590	216,262

The New York Times of Friday says:

We have a quiet and rather dull money market. Stock brokers are having money left with them, returnable on demand, at 3½@4 ₩ cent. The employment of capital in this way, owing to the tameness of the stock exchange, is even less than it was earlier in the season, since the amount of dividend stocks and bonds held among the brokers is being gradually decreased by outside purchasers. In short mercantile bills there is a fair business done through bank, at rates ranging from 4 to 5 ₩ cent. for first-class names, and 6 to 7 ₩ cent. for fair signatures. The discount brokers quote long date prime bills at 5½@7 ₩ cent.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 1.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.		
First quality	$8 00	@ 8 25
Ordinary	7 50	@ 7 75
Common	6 75	@ 7 25
Inferior	6 00	@ 6 50
COWS AND CALVES.		
First quality	50 00	@ 60 00
Ordinary	37 00	@ 45 00
Common	28 00	@ 35 00
Inferior	20 00	@ 25 00
VEAL CALVES.		
Extra quality, ₩ lb.	5½	@ 6
Ordinary	5	@ 5½
Common	4	@ 4½
Inferior	3	@ 3½
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Prime quality, ₩ head	4 50	@ 4 75
Ordinary	4 00	@ 4 25
Common	3 00	@ 3 50
Inferior	2 50	@ 2 75
SWINE.		
Best corn-fed	4¾	@ 5
Ordinary	4⅛	@ 4¾
Common		@
Inferior		@

The average quality of the offerings on sale to-day was very mean, the larger portion of the receipts having been inferior, and the number of prime very small. The market was of course very dull, and prices declined about ¾c on the average, though the few prime cattle brought nearly as high prices as they did last week. Last week the best quality sold at about 8½c and some few brought that today; but by far the greater portion, even of the very best, brought only about 8c ₩ lb. The market was more inactive than we have seen it yet, and butchers are slow about coming forward, even at the extreme low prevailing prices. The inactivity was mutual at all the yards, and prices vary but little. At Bergen Hill on Monday, about 500 head sold, but at low prices.

Cows and calves are rather dull, and sell at the above quotations.

Veals are only moderately active, with sales chiefly at low prices—the best bring only 6c.

Sheep and lambs are still very plenty, and are very cheap; quite a number have been sent back to Albany, during the past week, the market here being overstocked; the sales have been at $2@$4 75.

Swine are plenty and rather dull, with sales at the above quotations.

The total receipts of stock at all the yards for the week were as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine
Total	4911	84	564	12852	
Last week	4393	207	407	14082	4941

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 8.

The demand for hogs has been fair, and the market rules steady at $3 75@$4 50 for fat and $3 50@$3 75 for stock. The demand for the latter kind continues active, chiefly from Kentucky.

Beef cattle remain without change. The demand is moderate, but hardly equal to the supply.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Hoofland's German Bitters an Elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years.

Ask for *Hoofland's German Bitters*, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia. They are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America at 75 cents per bottle.

SUTCLIFF & HUGHES
Agents, Wholesale and Retail,
sep7 d12&w2 — Louisville, Ky.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of *Burnett's Cocoaine.* It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsful, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. See advertisement.

ALL THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ANY Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a LETTER giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. Foote, the celebrated Chronic Physician and author of "Medical Common Sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Physicians' Testimony

THAT HUGHES' TONIC will cure Chills and Fever. Its peculiar adaptation in the treatment in delicate females and children and its virtue in restoring constitutions impaired by frequent attacks of ague and other malarious diseases has caused a number of physicians to prescribe and use it in their practice. Read the following from two of our Kentucky physicians:

LOCKPORT, KY., November 29, 1855.

Messrs. Sutcliffe & Hughes—
Sirs—Your note of inquiry reached me a few days since. In reply, I state that your preparation of Tonic has proved itself worthy of patronage, fully equal to its reputation. Numbers around me much prefer its use to other Tonics, both on account of its taste and of its efficacy. Please send me its recipe.

Yours truly,
E. T. LONG, M. D.

Dr. W. W. Johnston requests me to say that he heartily corroborates the above.

Prepared by Sutcliffe and Hughes, Louisville, Ky., and for sale by all druggists and country merchants.
aug9 deod&w3m

Grand Fair AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY OF LOUISVILLE will give their Second Grand Annual Fair at their Temple, commencing on the

Twenty-seventh day of September.

The proceeds of the Fair are to be applied to the promotion of various charitable enterprises in which the Fraternity is engaged. The public is respectfully invited to attend and their patronage earnestly solicited.

The highest market price will be paid for fine fruit during the continuance of the Fair by the Committee at the Hall. Contributions of articles suitable for sale or exhibition will be thankfully received. sep10 d&wtf

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

WE are now offering to the public a fine assortment of Carriages, such as Coaches, Britts, Rockaways, sideseat, top, and open Buggies, &c., all of which corresponding with the times. BURR, HAIGHT, & WHEELER.
Ferguson's new building, Main st., opposite Galt House.
apr1 dis&w6m

SILVER SPOONS—Our assortment of Silver Table, Tea, and Dessert Spoons and Forks, which is now very large and complete, is warranted of the best silver and workmanship, and is offered at the lowest prices. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
FLETCHER & BENNETT,
sep11 d&w&b — 463 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS—A fine assortment of Gold Studs and Vest and Sleeve Buttons on hand and for sale by
FLETCHER & BENNETT,
sep11 d&w&b — 463 Main st.

100 LBS PRICE'S GLYCERINE on hand and for sale by
sep10 d&w — J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.

100 BBLS TURPENTINE daily expected to arrive and for sale by
sep10 d&w — J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.

50 BBLS VENETIAN RED, Hoyle & Robinson's, on hand and for sale by
sep10 d&w — J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.

500 GALLONS OLIVE OIL in quarter pipes on hand and for sale by
sep10 d&w — J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.

2,500 LBS CAMPHOR (refined) on hand and for sale by
sep10 d&w — J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.

2,000 LBS BORAX (refined) on hand and for sale by
sep10 d&w — J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.

3,000 LBS FLOUR SULPHUR on hand and for sale by
sep10 d&w — J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.

5,000 LBS CALABRIA LICORICE on hand and for sale by
sep10 d&w — J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.

LINSEED OIL—50 bbls for sale by
sep13 d&w — LINDENBERGER & CO.

WHITING—100 bbls for sale by
sep13 d&w — LINDENBERGER & CO.

LEMON SIRUP—200 dozen Lemon Sirup for sale by
sep13 d&w — LINDENBERGER & CO.

BLACKING—100 gross Mason's large and small Blacking for sale by
sep13 d&w — LINDENBERGER & CO.

LAMP-WICKS—200 gross Solar Lamp Wicks for sale by
sep13 d&w — LINDENBERGER & CO.

SODA ASH—30 casks Soda Ash for sale by
sep13 d&w — LINDENBERGER & CO.

EPSOM SALTS—25 bbls for sale by
sep13 d&w — LINDENBERGER & CO.

SALTPETRE—5,000 lbs Refined Saltpetre for sale by
sep13 d&w — LINDENBERGER & CO.

MUSTARD—300 dozen Mustard in cans for sale by
sep13 d&w — LINDENBERGER & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT Public Sale.

I WILL, ON FRIDAY, September 24th, 1858, at 2½ o'clock P. M., offer for sale on the premises at public auction, for one-fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments, with interest payable annually, and lien retained, 87 acres of Land adjoining the Oakland Race Course. This land will be divided in small lots to suit purchasers; is rich and suitable for handsome country seats and gardening purposes. There are two entrances to the land, one from the seventh street plank road, the other from Fifteenth street.

And on Monday, the 4th of October, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, the handsome country seat recently built and occupied by A. O. Smith, having 25 21-100 acres, situated on the Shelbyville Branch turnpike road, 2½ miles from the court-house. This is one of the handsomest and best improved places in Jefferson county. The house is a large double brick, having all the modern improvements, water, &c., for comfort and convenience. The grounds are handsomely laid out with paved walks, and contain an abundance of shrubbery and fruit.

Terms—One, two, three, and four years, with interest payable annually, and good personal security on the two first notes, and lien retained on the property to secure the whole purchase money.

Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, 100 acres of land adjoining the above, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, on Wednesday, October 6th, 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on a credit of one, two, three, and four equal annual payments, with interest payable annually, and good personal security on the first payment, and a lien retained to secure the whole purchase money, a lot of ground known as Rowland Wharf, having a front of 467 5-12 feet on Fulton street, running back 528 feet to the river, and fronting 467 5-12 feet on the river.

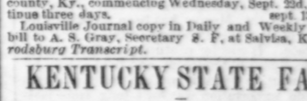
Also, at the same time, on the premises, on the following terms: One-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, and lien retained as above, 25 feet of Ground on the south side of Fulton street, between Jackson and Hancock, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Also, at the same time, on the same terms as above, on the premises, 50 by 133 feet of Ground on the west side of Hancock street, with two Frame Dwellings thereon.

A complete plat of the above property can be seen at my office, and the property shown to any one desiring to examine it before the day of sale.

A. O. BRANNIN, Assignee,
a18 dis18&w6 — Jefferson st., opposite Court-House.

TROTTING RING.



IN ADDITION to the liberal premiums offered by the Salvisa Association in the published list, a TROTTING RING, free for horse, mare, or gelding, will come off on the second day of the fair. Distance, one mile—a sweepstake for two premiums, the fastest horse to receive a silver pitcher worth $150, and second best a silver pitcher worth $50.

The ring will be governed by the rules of the Louisville Association. Entrance, $10.

The fair will be held in the vicinity of Salvisa, Mercer county, Ky., commencing Wednesday, Sept. 22d, and continue three days. sept. 13d9&w2

Louisville Journal copy in Daily and Weekly and send bill to A. S. Gray, Secretary S. F. at Salvisa, Ky.—*Harrodsburg Transcript.*

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.

Rooms Kentucky State Agricultural Society,
LOUISVILLE, September 10, 1858.

THE third annual Fair of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will commence at the grounds of the South-Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, near this city, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and continue five days.

The exhibition will be made in the following order, viz: 1st day, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; 2d day, Blooded Horses and Mules; 3d day, Harness Horses and Poultry; 4th day, Saddle Horses; 5th day, Draft Horses, Sweepstakes, and Jacks.

The books of entry are now open, and the Secretary may be found at his office (over Blanchard's clothing store, diagonally opposite the Galt House), on Mondays and Saturdays, from 11 o'clock in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, till the commencement of the Fair. Applications can be made by letter or otherwise. Premium lists can still be obtained by addressing the Secretary, or at any of the Agricultural Warehouses, Seed Stores, or Livery Stables in Louisville.

All live stock must be entered at the latest by half-past eight o'clock of the day upon which it is to be shown. Agricultural machinery, and other articles intended for exhibition, must be entered before the commencement of the Fair, and, if sent from abroad, should be consigned to WM. E. MILTON, Commission Merchant, Main street, Louisville.

W. D. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

The trial of Trotting Stock provided for by the Directory of the South-western Agricultural and Mechanical Association will take place on Monday, 27th September—the day before the commencement of the State Fair. Entries are now in order, and can be made at the office and house named in the preceding advertisement.
s11 d7&w1

MAMMOTH CLOTHING DEPOT

Northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.

We would respectfully invite attention to our large and elegant stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING prepared and manufactured with due regard to the wants and tastes of our numerous patrons and the public generally. At our

MERCHANT TAILORING ROOMS

may constantly be found a large and handsome supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings in great variety. Orders for full suits completed within twenty-four hours if desired.

Having endeavored to establish a business, the small profits of which being increased by a larger amount of sales, we shall continue to sell at low and uniform prices.

sep8 d6&w3m — J. L. DEPPEN & CO.

POTATO DIGGERS.

WE are manufacturing a large number of Potato Diggers, and are now prepared to fill all orders for them immediately. Price $10. A liberal discount to dealers.
s6 dis&w1m — PITKIN BROTHERS.

A. M. HANCOCK....CHAS. L. EASUM....JAMES L. SPALDING.

HANCOCK & EASUM, GENERAL COLLECTING AGENCY.

Past due collections made through prompt and reliable Attorneys in any part of the United States.

The best references given upon application.
aug24 dis3m&wis3m

DR. GRAVES' FAMILY MEDICINES,

EMBRACING his celebrated Ague Pills, for the cure of Ague Chills and Intermittent and Bilious Fever, in which cases they never fail.

Also

GRAVES'S ANTI-BILIOUS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, PURIFYING, AND CATHARTIC PILLS that have become popular for the cure of Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from a torpid liver and to be used where a mild cathartic or purgative medicine is required. No mercury in them.

Also

GRAVES'S AMERICAN LINIMENT for the sudden and effectual cure of Cramp Colic and Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Headache, Toothache, and in fact all pains of every kind; also Cholic and Bots in horses are suddenly relieved with this Liniment, and good for all Sprains, Cuts, and Bruises.

Also

GRAVES'S GOLDEN VERMIFUGE for worms, equal to the best, being a sure expeller of worms from the human system.

Also

GRAVES'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will give immediate relief from pain in cases of Burns or Scalds and good for Tetter. It is a sure cure for Scald-head and old sores.

Also

GRAVES'S CHOLERA INFANTUM AND BOWEL COMPLAINT PILLS.

The above Medicines have been extensively made use of throughout the North and Southwest, and are now in the hands of twenty-five hundred stationed agents, and can be found wholesale and retail at Wilson & Starbird's, J. B. Wilder's, R. A. Robinson's, and all the principal drug stores of this city, at Delemas's, Portland, and all the principal Druggists in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana, and throughout the Western States. Only try them to be convinced that they will perform as recommended.
aug22 d3m&weow4

A Substitute for Potash, CONCENTRATED LYE.

FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, AND AT A very trifling cost of money, time, or trouble. Every family can make all the soap they use from their ordinary kitchen grease and the Concentrated Lye. Nothing else is required. Give it a trial. One pound box will make nine pounds of excellent pure hard soap and several gallons of soft soap or one barrel of the latter.

Printers and all who require a strong Lye will find the Concentrated Lye by far the cheapest and most effective article they can use. Try it.

Manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., who also manufacture and offer to the trade the following articles guaranteed of the very finest quality.

CAUSTIC SODA, for soap-makers;	BLEACHING POWDER;
SODA ASH;	BLEACHING LIQUOR;
REFINED SODA-ASH;	MANGANESE,
SAL SODA;	SODA SALERATUS,
AQUAFORTIS;	MURIATIC ACID;
CHLOROFORM;	NITRIC ACID;

Warranted pure refined snow-white TABLE, DAIRY, and PORK-PACKERS' SALT, the only perfectly pure Salt made in the United States.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the country.
aug12 deod3m&w3m

REV. GEO. BECKETT'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

Rev. GEO. BECKETT .... Principal.
LEWIS HAST .... Professor of Music.
.... Professor of Languages.

OUR plan is that of a select High School, consisting of a number sufficiently limited to secure those domestic comforts and privileges which must necessarily be excluded from large schools. The internal regulations are maintained on the principle of delegated parental authority, and our long experience assures us that this principle, clearly understood and faithfully applied, secures all the ends of good order and cheerful acquiescence in all school duties.

The next session will be commenced on the 6th day of September. For further particulars, address
REV. G. BECKETT,
july23 d&wis3m — St. Matthews, Jefferson co., Ky.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of Colonel E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also, in English Literature, Historical Reading, Bookkeeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-third semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September (13th). Charges $102 per half-year-ly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.
P. DUDLEY,
july 9 dis&w3m — President of the Board.

Kentucky School of Medicine, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue four months. During October preliminary lectures will be delivered at the Hospital and College.

FACULTY.

Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
John Hardin, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine.
C. W. Wright, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry.
N. B. Marshall, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Middleton Goldsmith, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
J. W. Stirman, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
G. W. Ayless, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
David Cummins, M. D., Demonstrator.

For information address
N. B. MARSHALL, M. D.,
june9 dis&wis3m — Dean of the Faculty.

Cancers Cured.

DR. R. W. JANUARY tenders his services for the treatment of Cancerous Diseases, whether local or in the uterus, Scrofula, and Chronic Diseases. His treatment is very mild and perfectly safe, whether taken internally or locally applied. The remedies are vegetable. As regards his unparalleled success in the treatment of Cancerous diseases he refers to the following gentlemen: [illegible]
Murfreesboro — may28 dis6m&w

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. GATES has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has taken the office formerly occupied by Dr. Kinn and permanently located in Louisville, Ky., where he would call the attention of those afflicted with diseases of a private or confidential nature to the new method of treatment as practiced in the English and French Hospitals. [illegible]

All letters should be addressed
H. GATES, M. D.,
au19 dis&weow — Louisville, Ky.

MATCHES—15 cases Partridge's wood box Matches; 200 gross split Matches; for sale by
LINDENBERGER & CO.

$50 Reward—Horse Stolen. [illegible]

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The only Eclectic Medical College in Ohio which has a Specific Charter from the State.

Winter Session of 1858-9. [illegible]

ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY R. S. NEWTON, M. D. [illegible]

Atlantic Cable Pieces, [illegible]

$200 REWARD. [illegible]

COAL BANKS FOR SALE. [illegible]

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, Lexington, [illegible]

$200 REWARD. [illegible]

2,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE In Ballard County, Kentucky. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE. [illegible]

Rich Diggings—Golden Fields. [illegible]
A. HARPENDING.

SUGAR CANE MILLS ON THE MOST APPROVED PATTERN. [illegible]

SUGAR BOILERS. [illegible]

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!! FALL TRADE. [illegible]

I. F. STONE, [illegible]

IMPLEMENTS. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, [illegible]

4,000 LBS ROLL BRIMSTONE on hand and for sale by J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 461 Main st.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

A CHEAP CLOD CRUSHER.—Mr. D. McCullock of Arcola, Loudon co., Va., writing to the *Country Gentleman*, says:

I have often thought of writing to you respecting an implement called a clod crusher. I find it a very excellent tool for using up the lumps and putting land in order for corn, carrots, turnips, or other small seeds; for the advantageous use of seed planters, and for levelling a piece of land for meadow, it has no equal. I will give you a description of one.

Materials.—One scantling 3 by 4, and 12 feet long, to be sawed into three pieces—2 planks 5 feet long and 7 inches wide, 2 inches thick on one edge, and the other edge half an inch thick; (sawyers can saw them by raising one edge of the log), and one plank 1¾ inches thick and 12 inches wide.

How to Make It.—Lay down the pieces of scantling 2½ feet apart; lay on one plank, thick edge to the end; take an inch augur and bore through the plank and scantling; countersink the holes through the plank with a chisel, so that the pins will not draw through; then take the next plank and lap it one inch over the thin edge of the other, and put the pins through so that they will catch both planks; when the last plank is on, slope off the scantling like a sledge runner; then put on the wide plank, turn over, wedge pins, bore a slanting hole in each end piece about a foot from the front, for a tongue. Put a chain of suitable length on the pins; hook your swingle-trees to the middle; driver to stand on the hind end. If not heavy enough, put on stone. It does not answer well on stony land, because the stone don't break. If the land is wanted very fine and once over is not enough, harrow up the clods and go over again. Farmers living on clay loams will find this tool of great advantage. We use it after the harrow, and it saves one harrowing. It has several advantages over the roller—costs less, turns easier, pulverises better, and levels.

SUMMER GOSSIP IN THE FRUIT GARDEN.—*Pruning the Grapes.*—Visitor—Good morning, brother gardener! Am surprised to see you so hard at work this sultry morning. I haven't used *my* hoe or pruning shears for several days past.

Amateur—Just about so with me. I find little poetry in gardening in dog-days, except perhaps for an hour before breakfast and another after sunset. Accordingly I put myself rid of all slugging and throw it aside for several days or a week in succession. Then, when I come back, some dewy morning, to my trees and plants, and see how faithfully they have kept on growing in my absence, I am ready for the springs up in my bosom, and I go to work with fresh ardor. Hence my industry to day.

Visitor—Pruning grape vines, are you? Please, now, tell me about it. I suppose you cut away a great many. Some of my neighbors cut and slash their vines, hacking off the canes here, and pulling off the leaves there, so (they say) to send the sap into the fruit, which may thus ripen more readily. I suppose this is one of the masters to ripen them. What say you to that practice?

Amateur—Rather too heroic for me. In the first place I give my vines a thorough pruning in the fall, and then they are left to run wild and grow luxuriantly. I cut back the canes in the autumn, so that they shall stand eighteen inches or two feet apart on the trellis. Then, in the spring, I prune the new shoots which may start from the stump near the ground. And after the buds have well pushed all along the canes, I rub off with thumb and finger all but one of the shoots starting from a single joint, leaving the strongest to grow and bear fruit. Then, after a few weeks, when these fruit-bearing shoots begin to throw out laterals from their several joints, I pinch off only one, leaving only one bearing lateral.

Visitor—But why not pull off the lateral entirely?

Amateur—Because it would check the fruit-bearing branch too severely, and would weaken the forming buds at its base, so as to be unsuitable for next year's fruit. By leaving one leaf on this lateral, it is slightly checked, but pushes again after a few weeks. After it has formed a few leaves, I pinch again, always leaving one such lateral leaf at each pinching. This keeps the laterals within small compass. After the fruit-bearing branch has grown several fruit, I tie it up to the trellis.

Visitor—But why not pinch off as soon as the fruit has set? Some gardners break it off at the first joint beyond the clusters, just as soon as they are fairly out of blossom.

Amateur—A most mistaken practice, don't you think? If the fruit needed no more leaves for its proper development, would not Nature have terminated the branch at a joint beyond the cluster?

Visitor—Probably. And then, if Nature knows best how to grow grape-vines, why don't you let her do it for you? Why do you prune at all? Why trim in the autumn, pull off suckers and leaves in the summer, and so spring, and stop laterals in the summer? There's a poster for you, this warm morning!

Amateur—Yes, indeed; but let us go and sit down in this arbor, near by, and look at it coolly. On the arbor around us are overhead vines. Grape vines are suffered to grow at random; they make a dense shade, but bear only a little fruit, and that is inferior in quality. Now these vines suffered to spread themselves over some two hundred feet, would succeed better than they do here because the branches would not crowd each other, they would have a much greater circumference, yet the fruit would be smaller than if grown in rich garden soil and on a well-managed trellis. If we attempt to cultivate the vine in our gardens, we must keep it within bounds; and, to do this, we must prune it in fall and summer, otherwise it will become a mass of branches, dead and living, and almost unproductive, like these on this ornamental arbor. All the pruning I insist upon, in order to keep the vine within control and to prevent its branches from becoming a tangled swamp. But, to come back from this digression—we were talking about the proper mode of trimming the grape-vine. Experience shows that the best mode is to let them grow until the berries upon them are as large as common peas, and then to pinch them off at four or five leaves from the clusters. This prevents the branches from becoming crowded, yet allows leaves enough remaining to shield the clusters from the hot sun, and to elaborate the juices of the vine for the growth and maturity of the berries.

Visitor—What do you do with the leading canes, when they overtop your trellis several feet?

Amateur—I don't cut them off, at once. Because this would weaken the whole vine, and would cause the dormant buds to push out prematurely all along these canes. Why not let the top shoots ramble at will, for most of the season, at least. We may rest assured that they were not employed by Nature to promotes a corresponding healthy expansion of the roots. If, at length, they become troublesome, they may be cut down over the back side of the trellis, and tied to stakes. The binding of them will greatly slightly check their growth. In the fall, they should be cut back to the top of the trellis.

Visitor—In the whole of my doctrine on summer pruning, Some gardners are much more close than this; and their vines look more primly dressed throughout the summer, and their clusters are more open to the observation of visitors; but I am thoroughly persuaded that they thereby impair the health of their vines and diminish the sweetness of their clusters.

But enough of this. You have kept me in the teacher's chair too long; please change places with me and tell me more about your new method of fall pruning.

Visitor.—My method is not altogether new, but it is very simple. Perfectly hardy grapes, such as the Clinton, Concord, and Delaware, may be trimmed in the "renewal" method, and kept tied up to the trellis throughout the winter. But the tenderer sorts, such as the Isabella, Diana, and perhaps Black Rebecca, had better be trained fan-shape, i. e., with the canes extending from the stump near the ground, all angling, like the ribs of a lady's fan. They can, then, be very easily taken from the trellis in the fall, and laid flat on the ground without breaking, and slightly covered during winter. And if, perchance, any of the canes get injured, they can easily be replaced by the new ones which annually push out from the stump. Tender grape vines trained on the renewal method, from a permanent horizontal branch tied to the lower bar of the trellis, are difficult to get down upon the ground for winter protection; and if they are not so protected, success in their culture can hardly be expected.

Country Gentleman.

SHEEP AND COWS TOGETHER.—*Changing Pastures, &c.*—It has been said that "no grazing farm should be without at least a small flock of sheep—for it has been found that as large a number of cattle and horses can be kept with them as without, and with out any injury to the farm for other purposes." Under a proper system of management this may be true, but it will not hold good if sheep and cows are allowed the range of the same pasture at the same time during the summer. Although there may be abundant forage for their supply through the fall, it will be found that certain portions will be closely grazed, while other spots will remain untouched until too ripe or rank for use.

Upon this point a variety of opinions have been entertained, but practical men join in the views above expressed, that sheep and cattle should not be pastured together. Sheep have as great a relish for the best pasturage as any other animal kept by the farmer, and perhaps a greater dislike to coarse, rank grass than cows, and will consequently feed over that which might otherwise be eaten by neat stock, and on which they would thrive freely. It is true that they consume some plants refused by cattle and horses, but this is more than counter-balanced by the reparative importance under the system of pasturage which we would commend to the reader.

Cattle and horses, if not allowed a large range of pasture, show the same preference for a certain portion of the same, and the fields so treated have a spotted, unhandsome appearance at midsummer.

By changing pasture frequently, so as to keep animals enough in each at the same time to consume the grass in its fresh state, a considerable advantage in amount is obtained, and the force of the objection to sheep and cattle together is weighed. Shallow horses or cows for a week or two, and by a sufficient division of fields, certain lots remain unoccupied, so that a fresh bite should always be afforded. The present year we shall endeavor to secure more and much better quality of clover pasture for our calves, from having fed it closely with sheep just before beginning; the season the first time, than we should, had it been allowed to remain untouched, or had it been mowed when fit for hay a few weeks later. Had our horse pasture been treated in the same way, we would now have been more covered in spots with dry clover stalks, while other portions were closely eaten, and the whole amount of pasturage it affords lessened and deteriorated in value.

Pastures may frequently be improved by keeping sheep upon them a portion of the time—especially those of a wild and bushy character. These supply considerable quantities of manure, they keep down many of the weeds, and bring in grass and white clover in their place. And we join with in the views first above quoted, that no grazing farm should be without a proper proportion of these animals.

We have recently seen sheep employed for the novel purpose of weeding beans, and they did the work in a very satisfactory manner. Turn in a good flock into the bean field for two weeks before they begin to blossom, and the weeds and rough grass will be eaten down so closely that they will be of little injury to the crop. Especially will this be the case, if, as in the instance noted, the beans are planted in hills 16 to 20 inches apart, as they will grow over the whole surface. As the beans begin to blossom, the sheep must be removed, or they will eat them off and shed the young bean pods, and it is well known that they are very fond of dried beans and bean straw.—*Country Gentleman.*

FALLING FRUITS.—Already the apples, pears, and plums are beginning to drop abundantly for the first time. If you examine these, you will discover that not a single sound specimen is among them. They have fallen, not by the ripening of the fruit, likely prematurely by disease. Cut them open, and you will find either eggs or grubs already at work upon the substance of the fruit. Every one of these fruits is a pest-house, to be immediately destroyed. The good work for the boys to pick them up and throw them into the pigstye, where they will be devoured and converted into fertilizing manures. We are persuaded that the destruction of apples, pears, and plums by the grubs that prey upon the apples and pears is caused mainly by the neglect of this simple precaution. The fallen fruit is suffered to lie upon the ground and mature its progeny of insects. The next year they swarm in increasing numbers and the farmer complains that there is something peculiar in his soil and climate, he cannot grow good fruit. The difficulty is in the man and not in his soil. Pick up the fallen fruit, and destroy it.

Country Gentleman.

SHEEP AND COWS TOGETHER—*Changing Pastures, &c.*—It has been said that "no grazing farm should be without at least a small flock of sheep—for it has been found that as large a number of cattle and horses can be kept with them as without, and with out any injury to the farm for other purposes." Under a proper system of management this may be true, but it will not hold good if sheep and cows are allowed the range of the same pasture at the same time during the summer. Although there may be abundant forage for their supply through the fall, it will be found that certain portions will be closely grazed, while other spots will remain untouched until too ripe or rank for use.

Upon this point a variety of opinions have been entertained, but practical men join in the views above expressed, that sheep and cattle should not be pastured together. Sheep have as great a relish for the best pasturage as any other animal kept by the farmer, and perhaps a greater dislike to coarse, rank grass than cows, and will consequently feed over that which might otherwise be eaten by neat stock, and on which they would thrive freely. It is true that they consume some plants refused by cattle and horses, but this is more than counter-balanced by the reparative importance under the system of pasturage which we would commend to the reader.

Cattle and horses, if not allowed a large range of pasture, show the same preference for a certain portion of the same, and the fields so treated have a spotted, unhandsome appearance at midsummer.

By changing pasture frequently, so as to keep animals enough in each at the same time to consume the grass in its fresh state, a considerable advantage in amount is obtained, and the force of the objection to sheep and cattle together is weighed. Shallow horses or cows for a week or two, and by a sufficient division of fields, certain lots remain unoccupied, so that a fresh bite should always be afforded. The present year we shall endeavor to secure more and much better quality of clover pasture for our calves, from having fed it closely with sheep just before beginning; the season the first time, than we should, had it been allowed to remain untouched, or had it been mowed when fit for hay a few weeks later. Had our horse pasture been treated in the same way, we would now have been more covered in spots with dry clover stalks, while other portions were closely eaten, and the whole amount of pasturage it affords lessened and deteriorated in value.

Pastures may frequently be improved by keeping sheep upon them a portion of the time—especially those of a wild and bushy character. These supply considerable quantities of manure, they keep down many of the weeds, and bring in grass and white clover in their place. And we join with in the views first above quoted, that no grazing farm should be without a proper proportion of these animals.

We have recently seen sheep employed for the novel purpose of weeding beans, and they did the work in a very satisfactory manner. Turn in a good flock into the bean field for two weeks before they begin to blossom, and the weeds and rough grass will be eaten down so closely that they will be of little injury to the crop. Especially will this be the case, if, as in the instance noted, the beans are planted in hills 16 to 20 inches apart, as they will grow over the whole surface. As the beans begin to blossom, the sheep must be removed, or they will eat them off and shed the young bean pods, and it is well known that they are very fond of dried beans and bean straw.—*Country Gentleman.*

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A Fight with Runaway Slaves.—The clerk of the steamer Alvarado, from Memphis, brings us intelligence of a fight which occurred at Tuscahoma, on Tuesday, between four white men and three runaway negroes. It appears that a negro man upon the plantation of Mr. B. L. Farmer first discovered where the negroes were concealed, and made known the fact to Mr. Deggett, the overseer, who obtained assistance and started to capture them. The negroes were armed with knives, and showed fight and a disposition to fight. The whites were armed with revolvers and a shot gun, and fired upon the negroes as they advanced. One of them was wounded in the leg, so that he could not run, and was therefore captured without injury, and the third was fired at some five or six times with a revolver, but ran to the river, and, though his pursuers were but a short distance behind him, he succeeded in escaping. Reaching the river bank, the whites discovered the place where he ran down into the river, and saw the dogs swimming about in the water. It was supposed he must have drowned, as he was fired on while in the water, to have escaped their sight in any other way.

Mobile Adv., Sept. 2.

To a friend who married a lady who was on the point of taking the veil, Jerrold said, "Ah! she evidently thought you better than *non!*"

A person complaining of the smallness of some chops brought to the table, an incorrigible wag observed: "Probably the sheep was fed on *short commons.*"

☞ Gov. King, of New York, most effectually locked and bolted the stable door after the horse was stolen! Two nights of incendiary outrage and the destruction of every building connected with the Quarantine, passed without opposition, and then Staten Island was declared in a state of insubordination.

"SHORT CROP."—There is much good sense in the following from the Savannah Republican. It is applicable to other crops besides cotton:

After a country pedagogue had hammered away for a few years at our juvenile ideas to enable order to take the place of native chaos, we were advanced to a reading book containing a fable about a man whose occupation was that of a shepherd, and who, every day he went out to mind his flock, was in the habit of alarming his neighbors by the cry of "wolf." After being deceived several times, the neighbors refused to believe that the cry was true, and consequently when the wolf came, as he did at last, nobody would listen to the cry, and the unfortunate shepherd had to suffer the consequences of his frequent deceptions. It may sound somewhat strange to have so old and familiar a fable rehearsed to readers as intelligent as we flatter ourselves are those of the Republican, but the application of it to the never failing cry of short crop, is so pertinent that we cannot forgo its introduction.

We had hoped that a season like the present, would have silenced the cry, at least for a time; but we perceive that it is always on the tip of a planter's tongue, and slips out on the first opportunity. So often has it been uttered, that like the cry of wolf, nobody pays any attention to it. When was ever a full crop made? We have no recollection of so auspicious an event.

The cry is always of a short crop, until those who are not actually present to see the damage complained of will not believe that it exists. In the last month the prospect has doubtless materially changed for the worse, but we can hardly believe any planter in Georgia will be short of last year's product. What is the standard of the crop? If a planter puts in seed for one hundred bales with the same force and no better advantages than produced him eighty bales the year previous, and makes less than a hundred bales, he calls his crop short. The year which has just closed was called a short crop year, and yet the receipts are over 100,000 bales in excess of the previous year.

Last spring, when the prospect was so fine that none could find it in his heart to grumble, it was thought unadvisable by many to give the tru h to the world, as it might affect the price. Now, however, when the prospect does not appear so flattering the country rings with the cries of short crop, and they are so well substantiated that the New York market advanced ½c day before yesterday on the strength of it.

We do not wish to be understood as being in any way inimical to the interests of our planters, for we are too closely identified to do anything to their injury; but we would talk honestly with them, and have them see the bad effect of always crying "wolf." Nor do we mean to insinuate that there is any intentional misrepresentation. From seed time till harvest the planter's mind is crowded with apprehensions, which the slightest mishap to the crop will magnify into its utter ruin. He never believes it made until it has been gathered and duly weighed into the barn.

If a plain and faithful statement were always given, operators would learn to place some reliance in the reports, and the cotton trade would be shorn of some of its speculative features and settle down into a more regular business. The planter could calculate with more certainty upon his probable receipts, and the merchant could lay in his supplies with more ease to the wants of his customers from their ability to buy.

THE OCEAN CABLE!
COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED!

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

A communication received from Cyrus W. Field says that a dispatch from Newfoundland informs him that, though the insulation of the cable remains perfect, no message has been received over it for several days. He adds, that he does not know the cause, but conjectures that it is occasioned by a change in the shore at Valentia, Ireland.

When the steamship Africa sailed from Liverpool it was known that the connection of Prof. Whitehouse with the Atlantic Cable Company would cease on 1st instant. It would therefore seem more probable that the working of the cable ceased from some action of his, or his partisans.

Prof. Thompson was also to be reasoned Prof. Whitehouse, and it is quite possible that the delay is caused by the experiments of the former, which were regarded as perfectly childish by practical telegraphers.

It is also known that the Atlantic Company have arranged with Prof. Hughes to place his instruments at Valentia and Trinity Bays about the 20th or 25th instant, and from the experiments by him at Pittsburgh, there can be no reasonable doubt that he will be able to work reliably at the rate of 300 words per hour.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Judge James B. Bowlin, of Missouri, has been tendered the mission to Paraguay. It is confidently believed that he will accept it. Several other gentlemen had been tendered that same mission, but he had the superior advantage of prominence of political position in addition to his fitness for the important station. He was the U. S. Minister to Bogota under the late administration.

The American Colonization Society have proposed to the government to take care of the captured Africans on their arrival in Liberia, and subsist them for one year, and to furnish them with the means to send them to school and teach them how, by industrial pursuits, to support themselves after the expiration of that time. There is every indication that the proposition will be accepted. The Secretary of the Interior will forthwith authorize the purchase of the necessary clothing and blankets to secure for them a comfortable voyage.

It is reported that the matters of a domestic and not political character have induced Gov. Richardson to resign the governorship of Nebraska.

Nothing has yet been heard from Senator Benjamin relative to the mission to Spain, but it is now supposed by his most intimate friends that he will decline it.

A board of survey have been ordered to assemble at Albuquerque, New Mexico, to examine into and report upon the difficulty and damage on the public stores delivered by the contractors to the commanding officer of that post.

Orders have been issued selecting the sixth regiment of infantry, now in service in the department of Utah for service in Washington and Oregon Territories.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 7.

The Republican convention assembled this morning. John A. Andrew, of Boston, was selected to preside. Gov. Banks was nominated for re-election by acclamation. Col. Schouler, of Boston, was selected as chairman of the committee on resolutions.

DAYTON, September 7.

Two young men, the sons of Dr. Ritley of this vicinity, in attempting to drive over the track of the Dayton and Western railroad, were run into by the train. The younger brother, Louis Ritley, was thrown 40 feet and instantly killed. The other escaped slightly injured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The government has to-day concluded a treaty with the American Colonization Society by which the latter agrees to receive and take charge of such Africans for one year after their arrival in Liberia, having due regard for their health and comfort. For this service $50,000 is to be paid.

Capt. Rich, of the Marion, has been detached from the frigate Sabine and ordered to the steam frigate Niagara. Capt. Lansill has been ordered to the Sabine, and will be senior marine officer to the Paraguay expedition.

Sumner's command, according to the advices received here, was on the 19th of August encamped on Arkansas river, near Fort Atkinson. He had, in accordance with the directions of the War Department, visited three tribes of Indians ranging between the Platte and Arkansas rivers. The Pawnees, Cheyennes, and Keowas were severally visited and presents distributed among them, and where a hostile disposition was manifested it was speedily allayed with this Lilliputian, and good for all Sprains, Cuts, and Bruises.

The Niagara, Havelock, Benzal, and Mucard style of Soft Cassimere Hats (in all colors) are now ready at the store of

sept 4d&w2m FIELDING & TURMAN.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WOOL HATS of all styles, colors, and in largest assortment can be had at our house, and to which we invite the attention of cash and prompt buyers.

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Daviess County Farm for Sale.

I will sell my farm, lying in this river, 3 miles below Owensboro, containing 475 acres, with a comfortable dwelling, and necessary out-houses, &c., 200 acres cleared and 100 acres a two-year deadening, all under good fence. Address

aug13 d&wtf Owensboro, Ky.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell the Farm on which I live, in Oldham county, Ky., ¾ of a mile from Beard's Station. It contains 240½ acres—12 acres of woodland, 200 acres cultivated, 1 acre peach trees (3 and 4 years old), 200 apple trees, pears, cherries, plums, &c.—a two-story dwelling house, and out-houses—several springs of the finest water—in as good a neighborhood as there is in Kentucky. Several churches are within easy distance. He was in failing health of situation it is unsurpassed. Being very desirous to go south, I will sell a good bargain. I believe that the fruit that can be gathered on the place any good fruit year will more than pay for the property. Keep a saloon or to anywhere for any inquiries by mail. Direct to Beard's Station, where we have a daily mail.

Also 160 acres on the road between Clore's and Beard's Station, 70 acres cleared and but 4 years in cultivation. The land is beautiful rich loam, with a good apple orchard and several fine springs.

aug7 d&wtf W. BRODNAX.

For Sale—A Valuable Farm in Hickman county, Ky.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Hickman county, lying four miles from the Mississippi river, on an excellent road, and immediately back of Kentucky City. It is also interspersed with fine woodland, and the cars are now daily running 48 miles.

The farm contains four hundred and sixty-eight acres of land, every acre of it susceptible of cultivation, and in fertility of soil and variety of products will compare favorably with any body of land of the same size in Kentucky.

About one hundred acres are cleared, the rest heavily timbered, with the most valuable growth of the country.

An excellent new Dwelling House, and good out-houses, barn, stables, &c., have been constructed, and are all now in excellent condition.

To an immediate purchaser this farm will be sold upon the most favorable terms.

Address, W. H. H. TAYLOR,
Kentucky City.

aug21 d1m&w4

PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

250 Pages and 100 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs and Steel Engravings.

☞ *Price Only Twenty-Five Cents.* ☜

☞ Enclose postage to all parts of the Union. ☜

A NEW AND REVISED EDITION of 32 pages and 100 plates. Price 25 cents a copy. A popular and comprehensive Treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances, more or less productive of felicitous and infertile ones—their cessation and removal—nervous debility; its causes and cure, by a process at once simple, safe, and effectual, that fulfills impossibilities. Rules for daily management—an essay on spermatorrhœa, with practical observations on a safer and a more successful mode of treatment—illustrations and plates. It points out the remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and physical prostrations so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal will satisfy thousands of persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health of their partners, that a remedy for such human being is entitled to. Price 25 cents per copy or five copies for one dollar. Enclose postage to any address in the United States, by addressing Dr. Lockrow (post paid), Albany, New York, enclosing 25 cents.

N. B. Those who prefer may consult Dr. LOCKROW upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicine sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LOCKROW, No. 31 Malden Lane, or post-office box 529, Albany, N. Y.

☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 2 until 5 P. M.

☞ Ladies can have remedies sent, No. 54 Beaver street to No. 31 Malden Lane, Albany, N. Y. aug28 d&wtf

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MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

Are now in receipt of their Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., which comprises everything usually kept in first-class houses in their line. They would particularly call your attention to the great variety of new styles now on hand (many of which originating with themselves), will scarcely be found elsewhere, and to which the manufacturers are especially solicited to an examination of our stock.

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☞ These admirable lines were written by Mr. B. F. Taylor, who is connected with the Chicago Journal. Mr. T.'s genius is not known as extensively as it should be and will be. When his surpassingly beautiful contributions to the Chicago paper shall be published in a book, the volume will be universally recognized as one of the glories of American literature:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE COMET.

'Twas a beautiful night on a beautiful deep,
And the stars at the helm had just fallen asleep,
And the wind—for it was the first night in his breast,
Was beginning to dream that *another's* it pressed.
When the look-out aloft 'A sail! hol a sail!'
And the question and answer went rattling like hail:
'A sail ho, a sail!' 'Where away?' North northw est!'
'Make her out?' 'No, your honor!' The din drowned the rest.

There indeed, is the stranger, the first in the seas,
Yet she comes like a bird on the tooth of the breeze.
Now her bows to the breakers, and flung on the gale
Oh! how brightly the light of her pinnacle burns!
Not a signal for SATURN, the Rover has given,
No salute for our VENUS, the flag-star of Heaven;
Not even a ribbon adorning her spars,
She has sacrily sailed through the realm of MARS;
She has 'doubled' triumphant the cape of the SUN,
And the sentinel star, without firing a gun.
Now, a flag at the fore and the mizzen unfurled,
Now her bearing right gallantly down on the world!
'Helm a port!' 'Steer so!' 'Ease off!' 'Run a ground!'
'Fire a gun!' 'Bring her to!' 'Sail aho!' 'Whither bound!'
Avast there, ye lubbers! Leave the rudder alone:
'Tis a craft 'in commission'—the Admiral's own:
And she sails by a chart no draughtsman could make;
Where each cloud that can trail, and each wave that can break,
Where each planet is crushing, each star is at rest,
With its anchor 'let go' in the blue of the blest;
Where the super-angelic fotilla, the asteroids lie;
Where the scarf of red sunset is flung on the sky;
Where the breath of the sparrow is stirr.ng the air—
On the chart that she bears, you will find them all there!
Let her pass on in peace to the port whence she came,
With her tracklings of fire and her streamers of flame.

☞ The Cures made by Pyof. DeGrath with his "ELECTRIC OIL" are almost miraculous, and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries and those of most responsible position in society, and other members of the community, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "ELECTRIC OIL."

The sales are rapidly increasing. Dealers supplied at proprietor's prices by Prof. C. DeGrath, No. 29 south Eighth street, near Market. See advertisement.

feb 18 d2aw&wcow

R. R. R.

ALARMING SIGNS OF A SICKLY SUMMER.

THE Summer and Fall of 1858 will be marked in th records of time as one of sickly and unhealthy character. seasons that have visited the northern portion of this Continent for many years. Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, malignant and violent forms, will prevail as epidemics in consequence of our country that have been deluged by the late overflowing of rivers, creeks, and bayous, and the inundation by the recent heavy rains.

YELLOW FEVER, TYPHOID FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE, CONGESTIVE FEVER, INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVER, CHOLERA, FLUX-DYSENTERIES, SUDDEN ATTACKS OF VOMITTING will rage with violence in the vicinities of low marshy lands, and where the decay of the waters and drenchings of the rains have been sufficient. Violence to produce miasma, even more powerful than the stable or other decomposed matter. In our Southern and Western States, and in the valleys and bayous, and wherever the recent heavy rains.

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Also

GRAVES'S AMERICAN LINIMENT for the sudden and effectual cure of Cramp Colic and Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Headache, Toothache, and in fact all pains of whatever kind, also Chronic Rheumatism, when rubbed in freely with this Liniment, and good for all Sprains, Cuts, and Bruises.

Also

GRAVES'S GOLDEN VERMIFUGE for worms, equal to the best, being a sure expellant of worms from the human system.

Also

GRAVES'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will give immediate relief from pain in cases of Burns or Scalds and good for Tetter. It is a sure cure for Salt-rheum, Old and old sores.

Also

GRAVES'S CHOLERA INFANTUM AND BOWEL COMPLAINT PILLS.

The above remedies have been extensively made use of throughout the North and Southwest, and are now in the hands of twenty-five hundred stationed agents, and can be found in almost every town and village in the country. Dr. Wilder's, R. A. Robinson's, and all the principal drug stores of this city, at Delemar's, Portland, and all the principal Druggies in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana, and throughout the Western States. Only try them to be convinced that they will perform as recommended.

aug 23 d3m&wcow4

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sept 4d&w2m

SEED & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

ARTHUR PETER.....JAMES BUCHANAN.

PETER & BUCHANAN,

Manufacturers of
KRAUSER'S CIDER MILLS, CUMING'S STRAW CUTTERS, AND
Agricultural Implements Generally,

WHICH they offer to dealers and farmers on liberal terms. Also GARDEN and GRASS SEEDS, consisting in part of

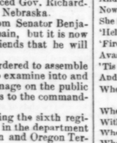
5,000 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass;
500 bushels Kentucky Orchard Grass;
2,000 bushels Red Clover, White Clover, and French Clover.
1,000 bu-hels Herdgrass, or Red Top;
500 bushels Lucerne, or Chili Clover.

ORANGE ORANGE SEED DIRECT FROM TEXAS.
WHITE LIME.
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
PLASTER OF PARIS,
WHITE SAND, and every article usually found in Agricultural and Seed Stores.

☞ Illustrated catalogues of Implements (with prices) and Seed sent by mail gratis on application.

PETER & BUCHANAN,
sept 4d&w2m 484 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON,

Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE as the increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews perfectly well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind, cord, tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.

Circulars, containing testimonials from ladies of the high est standing, East and West, giving prices, &c., will be furnished on application in person or by mail at this office.

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R. R. R.

ALARMING SIGNS OF A SICKLY SUMMER.

THE Summer and Fall of 1858 will be marked in th records of time as one of sickly and unhealthy character. seasons that have visited the northern portion of this Continent for many years. Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, malignant and violent forms, will prevail as epidemics in consequence of our country that have been deluged by the late overflowing of rivers, creeks, and bayous, and the inundation by the recent heavy rains.

YEL